The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4929. NEW-YORK. SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Admiral Tegetoff Dispatched to Mexico for Maximilian's Remains.

A French Fleet to be Sent to Vera Cruz.

The Immediate Necessity for Liberal Reforms in France.

Threatening Movements of Garibaldians in the Papal States.

AUSTRIA.

Admiral Tegetoff Ordered to Mexico to Recover Maximilian's Body.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 13.

The Imperial Government of Austria has dispatched Admiral TEGETOFF, of the navy, to Mexico for the body of the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN. The Admiral goes by way of New-York.

FRANCE.

The French Minister to Mexico Not Heard From—An Iron-Clad Fleet to be Sent to Vera Cruz.

PARIS, Saturday, July 13.

Since the capture of the City of Mexico by the Liberal forces nothing has been heard by the Imperial Government of M. ALFONSE DANO, the French Minister in that City.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has announced his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to release M. DANO, should he have been made a prisoner and to resent any indignity offered him by the Juarez Government.

Protest against the Refusal of the United States to Give up Fraudulent Bankrupts.

PARIS, Saturday, July 13.

M. ROUHER, the Secretary of State, officially informs the Corps Legislatif that the American Government refuses to give up fraudulent bankrupts.

The Necessity of Liberal Reforms.

PARIS, Saturday, July 13.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. OLIVIER said that unless the liberal reforms were realized, war would be the inevitable result. He further said that the Emperor himself favored the reforms.

The American Squadron at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, Saturday, July 13.

The *Colorado*, Commodore GOLDSBORO's flag ship, and the other vessels of the European Squadron of the American navy, are at anchor in this harbor.

PRUSSIA.

A Proposed New Postal Treaty with the United States.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 13.

King WILLIAM is about to send an Envoy to the United States to make a new postal treaty with that Government.

ITALY

The Garibaldians Menacing Viterbo.

FLORENCE, Saturday, July 12.

Advices have been received here from Rome to the effect that the Garibaldians are menacing the City of Viterbo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill to be Passed to a Third Reading.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13.

An agreement has been arrived at in the House of Commons whereby the Reform Bill will be passed to the third reading on Monday next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅝.

American Securities are inactive. The following are the latest quotations:

Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Atlantic and Great Western	24

LONDON, Saturday, July 13—2 P. M.

The Money market is quiet and steady. American securities are still dull and heavy; Eries, however, have advanced to 45¾.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13—Evening.

There is no change in the American share market.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 13.

United States Five-twenty bonds are current here to day at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 13—Noon.

COTTON—The market for Cotton is quiet and unchanged at 10¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 10½d. for Middling Orleans. The sales are likely to reach 10,000 bales.

The market for good yarns at Manchester is inactive.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western; Wheat, 13s. 4d. ℔ cental for California white; Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel; Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel; Peas, 40s. ℔ 504 lbs. Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is without material alteration. Lard is somewhat firmer, and is now quoted at 47s. ℔ cwt. for American; Pork, 73s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess; Beef, 137s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; Cheese, 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for fine American.

PRODUCE.—The market for American and other Produce is quiet and dull. Ashes 31s. ℔ cwt. for Pots. Resin quiet at 7s. ℔ cwt. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for fine. Petroleum 8¾d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 2d. for standard White. Spirits Turpentine 31s. ℔ cwt. for Canadian. Clover seed 41s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Tallow 44s. ℔ cwt. for St. Petersburgh and American.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 13—2 P. M.

Lard is active and firmer; sales have been made at 47s. 6d. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 13—Evening.

There are no changes to note in the prices of American Produce.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13—Evening.

Oils are quiet and quotations are nominal at the following figures: Sperm £110 per ton; Whale £35; Linseed £41 10s. Sugar 25s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Iron 53s. 6d. for Scotch Pigs, mixed numbers. Linseed 68s. 6d. per cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes £9 12s. 6d. per ton for this oblong for feeding.

Petroleum at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 13.

Petroleum has declined 50 centimes, and is now quoted at 41 francs per barrel for Pennsylvania Refined.

The Tea Market.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13.

Late telegrams from Foo Chow, China, state that the market for the new crop of tea opens flat. Prices are down to 13 taels.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, July 13—Evening.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, Capt. WEIR, of the New York and Bremen line, which left New-York on the 29th of June last, touched at this port to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, July 13—Noon.

The Inman steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. RASKELL, which left New-York on the 3d of July, arrived at this port to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 4.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th of July, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The steamship *Clermann*, from Southampton July 2, also arrived here yesterday.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Mr. BAXTER asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if any further progress had been made in the negotiations with the Government of the United States of America regarding the *Alabama* claims; and if the claims made by British subjects arising out of the late war exceed in amount those on the other side.

Lord STANLEY replied: I cannot say that we are making any rapid progress in the *Alabama* negotiations. At the same time there is nothing to lead me in any way to despair of those negotiations arriving at a satisfactory settlement. I may add that whether the negotiations be concluded or not, it is my intention before the recess to lay all the papers on the subject upon the table, for I think that the House and country are entitled to know what has been going on. As to the claims of British subjects arising out of the late war, I am afraid I cannot give any definite answer to the honorable gentleman's question. Very many claims have been put forward, but many of them probably will not bear minute examination, and others would, no doubt, be considerably reduced in amount upon an inquiry, so that no approximate sum can be given. I believe, moreover, that many more large claims have not yet been brought forward, it having been well understood that while the *Alabama* negotiations were pending the American Government had declined to go into such claims. There may, therefore, be many with which I am unacquainted, and the amount is, I dare say, considerable. [Hear, hear.]

On the 2d the proposals to give an additional member to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds was discussed in Committee of the House of Commons on Reform. Mr. GLADSTONE urged the desirability of deciding at once what new seats were to be given, and allowing the Government to state definitely the plan by which they would provide for them. Mr. BRIGHT, while condemning the "pettifogging artifices" which were being resorted to, acknowledged the liberal views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and earnestly besought him to meet the wishes of the great majority of the House and the people, and get rid of the mass of corruption in the small boroughs. Mr. DISRAELI said he could provide for the seats already granted; and unless the committee supported him he saw no chance of bringing the question to practical issue so long as they continued to reopen the matter and conduct their business more like a debating society than a legislative assembly. Mr. HENLEY supported the views of his leader, observing that if they began to consider the crochets and theories of every member, it was hopeless to pass the bill this year.

A conversation ensued upon the question of how the four additional members for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds were to be obtained. A protest was made against there being a "mere shuffling of the cards," and that it would be no fair compromise if any of the proposed new seats were taken from boroughs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he should resist any attempt to interfere further with the redistribution scheme of the Government, and on Thursday he would state what alteration he contemplated making in the schedule. Thereupon Mr. LAING observed that with the view of facilitating progress, he would not press his proposal for the grouping of small boroughs. Mr. O'REILLEY brought under the notice of the House the subject of martial law, and moved a resolution to the effect that any commission or proclamation purporting or pretending to proclaim martial law in any part of the United Kingdom should in future be regarded as illegal. The motion was withdrawn.

A prospectus had been issued of the "Anglo-Indian Telegraph Company," with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, to establish, *via* the overland route, a line to India under one control, with extensions hereafter to Singapore, China, Japan and Australia. Several of the directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company are upon the Board.

The first conference between the Committee of the Cabinet appointed for that purpose, and the representatives of the late deputation to Lord DERBY, on Irish railways and their purchase by the State, was fixed to take place on the 4th inst.

On the inquiry into the late outrages at Sheffield being renewed on the 2d inst., the perpetration of the Acorn-street murder, a file-grinder named RENSHAW confessed his guilt. He said he confessed because he saw in Court the individual who hired him, and he thought he was going to anticipate him. He stated that the murder was paid for by the Fender-Grinder's Union.

In the sitting of the French Legislative body on the 2d M. ROUHER, in reply to speeches delivered by M. M. PICARD and SIMON, denied that the Imperial Government had pursued a repressive policy. The sole aim of the Empire had been to realize the idea of democracy and liberty under a Government commanding respect. The ominous tranquility of the country, of which M. PICARD had spoken was, he said, a condemnation of the opposition, not of the Government. "The country," added M. ROUHER, "is not with you. On the contrary, it is full of confidence!" Speaking of the Mexican expedition, he said: "It is the only black spot upon a tableau. The new army law he described as France placing her hand on the hilt of her sword in the midst of prosperity and peace. With regard to the system of putting upon official candidates at elections, he said the Government was quite ready to renounce that system, if the opposition candidates would renounce the practice of exciting bad passions, and of holding out fallacious promises, such as the diminution of taxation, and similar illusions. M. ROUHER's speech was much applauded.

A demand had been made by Denmark upon Prussia for the cession of Duppel and Alsen, with an offer to neutralize and demolish the fortifications. Though Prussia was understood to have refused the concession, it was stated that a general ministerial ordinance had been issued to the Governor of Schleswig, recommending him to adopt a conciliatory policy toward the inhabitants of the Duchy.

The *New Prussian Gazette*, referring to the subject, says: "Prussia will certainly fulfill the terms of the Treaty of Prague. Should Denmark refuse to furnish guarantees for the protection of the German inhabitants of the districts to be ceded, and continue to demand a plebiscitum, Prussia could not evade the demand, but she would take care that the vote was taken only in districts where the population was exclusively Danish, or the Danish element decidedly predominant. The question of districts of mixed nationality would be provided for according to articles 18 and 19 of the Treaty of Vienna, concluded on the 30th of October, 1864. Denmark would do well to weigh her definitive reply to the Prussian proposals. There are various reasons why she should do so."

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the commercial treaty between Italy and Austria had been on for discussion. A motion was brought forward by some of the members proposing the postponement of the debate until the question of the settlement of the frontiers had been decided.

The President of the Council maintained that the treaty with Austria was advantageous to Italian interests. In reference to the revision of the frontiers, he hoped that by the establishment of friendly relations with Austria, a boundary settlement favorable to both States would be obtained. The motion for the postponement of the debate was lost.

Advices from Rome say that the Pope was enjoying excellent health, and would proceed at the end of July to Castel Gandolfo.

Brigands had again made their appearance on Monte Jepini.

Desertions continued to take place from the ranks of the Antibes Legion.

Cholera was gradually increasing at Rome.

Intelligence received from Athens to the 29th of June states that the *Arkadi* had accomplished her fourteenth voyage to Candia. She landed 500 volunteers, 2,000 muskets, and a quantity of military supplies, provisions and clothes. Four Turkish steamers attempted to cut her off, but she escaped.

Accounts from the island state that OMAR PASHA was preparing to attack the district of Sphakia.

The semi-monthly mail from the west coast of Africa had reached Liverpool. Advices are dated Cape Palmas, 10th; Monrovia, 12th; Sierra Leone, 15th; Teneriffe, 23d, and Madeira the 25th June. The cochineal crop at Teneriffe was expected to be about one-third less than last year's crop. The *Galatea*, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, left Madeira on the 18th for Rio.

THE GARRISON BREAKFAST.

Letters from the Comte de Paris and Minister Adams—Speeches by Mr. Bright, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Russell and Others.

On Saturday morning, June 29, a public breakfast in honor of Mr. LLOYD GARRISON took place at St. James' Hall, in London, under the presidency of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P. The company, which was very numerous and distinguished, included a large number of ladies and persons remarkable for their advocacy of the cause of the slave. The balconies of the hall were filled, the occupants being principally ladies, and the English and American flags were suspended from the gallery.

After the removal of the cloth, the chairman (Mr. BRIGHT) requested the secretary to read two letters, one from the Comte de Paris, and the other from Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister.

Mr. CHESSON, the Honorable Secretary, then read a letter from Mr. ADAMS, in which that gentleman expressed his gratification at being invited to attend, his cordial sympathy with the objects of the gathering, and his regret at being unable to be present.

The following is the letter from the Comte de Paris:

YORK HOUSE, Twickenham, S. W., June 26.

SIR; Engagements of long standing will prevent me from being present at the breakfast which will be given on Saturday to Mr. GARRISON. I regret it extremely, and I hasten to beg you to thank the Committee in the Comtesse de Paris' name, as well as my own, for the amicable invitation which you have transmitted to us. I wish at least to avail myself of that opportunity to tell you how much I sympathize with the mark of esteem and respect which you are about to give to the courageous and indefatigable champion of emancipation. The abolition of Slavery is, indeed, a cause dear to every liberal heart, whatever may be its country; and as we all belong to an epoch which, besides its faults has also its greatness, we may be proud to see it wipe off this shameful stain in our civilization. The cause of humanity has definitively triumphed, thanks to the energy of a free people. Slavery is henceforth condemned by public opinion, even in the countries where the law allows it still an ephemeral existence. But those who have served this cause can never forget that at a time when its success appeared only as an impracticable utopia, it had enlisted already a handful of eloquent defenders, and that prominent amongst them was WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. After consecrating his life to a task so difficult at the outset, he has had the happiness to see the accomplishment of the salutary revolution for which he labored. He has at last been conspicuous, even for his moderation, in the midst of that American people, who formed in the manly school of liberty has shown itself as great in victory as in adversity. While we pay deserved homage to those who receive during this life the recompense of their devotion to their principles, it is impossible not to associate with them the memory of those who have been the martyrs of their cause, from the name, already historical, of LINCOLN to the last of those who are inscribed on the long and precious lists published in America, and so justly called "The Roll of Honor." In receiving a man whose character honors America, I thank you, Sir, for having thought of me, and for having counted on my sympathy for all that is great and noble in that country, which I have seen in the midst of such a terrible crisis. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS,
Comte de Paris.

F. W. CHESSON, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT.

On the conclusion of the reading, Mr. BRIGHT stated that they had assembled to commemorate one of the greatest triumphs of freedom—a triumph which had raised four millions of human beings from the lowest depths of social and political degradation to that lofty height which men had attained when they possessed equality of rights in the freest country on the globe—a triumph, moreover, which had pronounced the irreversible doom of slavery in all countries and for all time—and to do honor to the most eminent instrument in the achievement of that triumph. Contrasting Mr. GARRISON's present position with that which he occupied at the outset of his career, Mr. BRIGHT remarked that in 1830 he was the inmate of a prison in Baltimore; that shortly afterward he had the courage to start a newspaper devoted mainly to the question of the abolition of Slavery; and that about 1835 pro-slavery riots of a terrific character occurred in some of the Northern States, where the temper of the people was very little better than in the South itself, Mr. GARRISON's life being in the most imminent peril, and the Legislature of Georgia offering $5,000 for his capture or adequate proof of his death. They seemed to think that there were people who would do the thing cheaply (a laugh), or that zeal would make up for the smallness of the reward. Mr. BRIGHT then referred to an article in the *Westminster Review* in 1838, written by HARRIET MARTINEAU, in which the leading advocates of abolition and sufferers in its cause were noticed, and he asked whether there might not be applied to these the sublime words of the Epistle to the Hebrews, as having "through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." Spite of all (Mr. BRIGHT went on to say) that persecution could do, opinion grew—in the North in favor of freedom, but in the South in favor of a most devilish delusion, that Slavery was a Divine institution. The moment that idea took possession of the South, war became inevitable. Neither fact, nor argument, nor counsel, nor philosophy, nor religion could by any possibility affect the discussion of the question when once the Church teachers of the South had fallen into that snare, and had taught their people that Slavery was a Divine institution, because then they began to cling to it on other and different grounds, and said, "Evil, be thou my good." Thus we had light set against darkness, freedom against bondage, good against evil, and, if you like it, Heaven against hell; and unless there was some stupendous miracle, greater than any on record even in the inspired writings, it was impossible that war should not spring out of this state of things. Then, too, the political slaveholders, that dreadful brotherhood in whom all turbulent passions were let loose, the moment they found the Presidential elections of 1860 going adversely to them, took up arms to sustain their hateful system, and then came the earthquake which had been so often foretold, so often menaced, and so often postponed, and the ground reeled under the whole nation during the four years of agony, and then at last, when the smoke of the battle-field cleared away, the horrid shape which had cast its shadow over a whole continent had vanished and was gone for ever. [Cheers.] An ancient and renowned poet had said

"Unholy is the voice
Of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men."

It became us not to rejoice, but rather to be humble that a chastisement so terrible should be needful for any of our race; but we might be thankful for this at least, that the chastisement was not sent in vain. Moreover, this great triumph in the field was not all. There came after it another great triumph, the triumph over passion; and there came to the front, not armies and military commanders, but the magnanimity of the mercy of a great and triumphant nation, so that the vanquished were treated as vanquished had never in the history of the world been treated before. [Cheers.] There was a universal feeling in the North that every care should be taken of those who had so recently been enfranchised, and we found that, immediately industry became independent and was paid for, schools were established where they had not heretofore been known, and that, finally, full political rights were conferred upon people who only a year or two before had been treated as chattels and as things to be bought and sold in any market. He took it for granted we might feel assured that those persons who befriended the negro in his bondage would not now forsake him in his struggle for a higher position. Might we not say, on the review of what had taken place, that probably history had no sadder, and yet, at the same time, if we took a little different aspect, no brighter scene? [Cheers.]

After claiming for England, with its CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE, its BUXTON and STURGE, a share in the glory of negro emancipation, and remarking that the freedom which now overspread their guest's noble nation first sprang into life among our common ancestors, Mr. BRIGHT concluded as follows: To Mr. GARRISON it has been given to see, in a manner not often afforded to those who do great things of this kind, the fruit of his labors. Over a territory large enough to make many realms he has seen hopeless toil supplanted by a compensated industry, and where the bondman dragged his chain there freedom is dethroned for ever. [Cheers.] I have watched his career with interest since I was much too young to take part in public affairs. I have kept within my heart his name, and the names of those who have been associated with him, and in every step which has been taken, be it in public discussion in their halls of legislation, or even in that sad field, the field of war, my heart has always gone with those who were the friends of freedom. On him and his noble associates, men and women, I venture to pass a verdict which I believe will be sanctioned not merely by the generation now living, but by those who shall come after us, and to whom their great struggles and their great success shall be a help in those future struggles which remain for men to make. One of our oldest and greatest poets has furnished me with a line which shall express that verdict. I would ask, are not these persons, renowned now for their great work in the world's eye—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and the noble men and women who were associated with him—are they not

"On fame's eternal beadroll worthy to be filed?"

Mr. BRIGHT concluded amid much cheering.

SPEECH OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The Duke of ARGYLL next addressed the meeting. He remarked that America seemed destined to settle the question what man could do best for himself under the most favorable conditions of external circumstances. Possessing a vast territory of great wealth and great natural capability of improvement, peopled by the most energetic races of Europe, taking with them much that was best of the most ancient civilizations of the world, and free to leave behind them what they might think evil in the traditions of the past, who could not but look with intense interest on the issue of that great experiment, and rejoice in events which had freed their young and noble life from the taint of slavery? He remarked on the increased force of opinion at the present day, the march of great battalions being generally in the wake of great principles, and instanced the unity of Italy and of Germany, and the reunion of the United States, as mainly triumphs of opinion. After expressing his hope that bonds of amity and affection might ever subsist between England and America, he concluded by proposing the adoption of an address of welcome to Mr. GARRISON.

SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.

The address was seconded by Earl RUSSELL, who on rising was much cheered, he said: It is permitted to me, and I hold it a distinguished honor, to join in this tribute of admiration to Mr. GARRISON. It is the characteristic of our race that, amidst evils unnumbered and miseries unrelieved, though often deeply felt, and institutions which condemn millions to what seems a hopeless servitude, the Almighty has planted in some breasts a feeling of indignation against wrong, a zeal to redress the evils which press upon the most wretched of their fellow-men, that raises up deliverers for mankind, who will not rest until the evils they struggle against are done away with, until the balance is redressed, and the fortunes of their race seem to brighten. Such a spirit is found in our guest of to-day. Mr. GARRISON felt for the evils of his fellow-men of an oppressed race; he devoted himself to the object of removing them; he was ready to encounter death itself in the pursuit of that salutary and worthy object; and he has been happy enough to live to see the victory of freedom over slavery, and to grapple with it in the form which has prevailed both in America and our own colonies, and which my noble friend who spoke before me has well designated as one of the worst evils that have afflicted mankind. [Cheers.] Having said this with respect to Mr. GARRISON, you will permit me to join in another sentiment which has been expressed by the Duke of Argyll, that this may be an occasion which *will tend to draw closer the ties of friendship and affection which ought to bind us to the United States of America.* [Loud cheers.] So far, unfortunately, the condition of mankind has been such that men seem to seek every occasion of difference with each other, in order to found upon those differences relations of hostility and mutual hatred. Difference of class, difference of race, difference of religion, difference of situation, difference of domestic institutions, all seem to be grounds on which those who are natural enemies to love and affection seek to implant sentiments of hatred and hostility, leading often to bloody wars, and consequences the most calamitous to mankind. If this be so, and I am afraid it is little in our power to prevent those causes from having this operation, may we not consider that the friendship existing between us and the United States of America, having our birth from the same ancestors, having both the blessings of Christianity, having (though with different institutions) the same love of freedom, *should tend to replace by a thorough and entire affection the old leaven of hatred and ill-will which has sometimes troubled their connection?* Should not these considerations impress us with affection and regard for our brethren in America, and make us perpetually friends? [Loud cheers.] *Well, I have my own faults to acknowledge in this respect*, because I certainly thought, when the Slave States of America endeavored to establish their independence, and at the same time to continue and perpetuate the institution of Slavery, *that the Northern States ought at once to have proclaimed not only their own abhorrence, but the abolition and destruction of Slavery. Distance and want of knowledge of the circumstances of America made me fall into error in that respect.* [Hear, hear.] I was afterward convinced by the distinguished man who represented the United States in this country—I mean Mr. ADAMS—I was convinced by him in frequent conversations we had on the subject *that I had not rendered due justice to President* LINCOLN, who was the friend of freedom, and not only the friend, but ultimately the martyr of freedom. [Cheers.] I now, therefore, *acknowledge that the task which the Government of the United States had to perform was a totally different task, and a much more difficult one than we had ourselves to perform,* when more than thirty years ago we abolished Slavery in our West India Islands, not having that Slavery mixed with our own domestic institutions, not having it involved and twined into all our relations, whether political or social, but merely looking upon it as a question affecting mankind, as a social and a religious obligation imposed upon us by our adherence to Christianity, not as having what the United States had, the utmost difficulty in disentangling all the intricacies of the question, and prevailing upon men whose interest, and even their very existence, seemed bound up with it, to abandon their false gods. [Cheers.] Not having that difficulty before us, *I did not do justice to the efforts made by the United States, but I am now persuaded that President* LINCOLN *did all that it was possible to do, and that we are bound to give our tribute of admiration to the excellent policy which the President and his Government pursued*, and which has resulted in the great consummation we see before us—the entire liberation of 4,000,000 of negro slaves from the bondage in which they were held. [Great cheering.] I may well say, as my noble friend has just said, that all those animosities which prevailed some eighty years ago, between the people of this country and the people of the United States of America, have entirely disappeared from our breasts, *and that on the 4th of July, which is approaching, we all of us can feel as much admiration for the memory of General* WASHINGTON, *a man, I believe, of the purest glory among all the great men who have existed in modern times, and as much rejoicing over the triumphs of freedom and the spread of free institutions as the Americans themselves.* [Loud cheers.] There is this further ground for sympathy, and for rejoicing in common, that we and they have combined in treating the race of Africa as a free community, free to enter into the paths of industry, free to distinguish themselves in intellectual progress as much as any race of our own color. Having this additional source of sympathy and fellow-feeling, *let us hope that the friendship of the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may endure unbroken*, and that Mr. GARRISON may carry with him, among other gratifications, this reflection, that our meeting here to-day *has tended to the better union of two races who ought never to be separated.* (Great applause).

SPEECH OF MR. MILL.

Mr. MILL, M. P., drew from the success of the anti-slavery cause in America two lessons: the one, that those who desired to improve mankind should aim at something difficult and great, regardless of the reproach of Quixotism or fanaticism; the second, that it, aiming at something noble and great, we succeeded, that success produced hundreds of other advantages which were never contemplated as connected with it. In this case the heart and mind of America had not been stirred up from its foundations on the slavery question without other good results besides the emancipation of the negro race. The prejudices of society, of which there were many in that country, were rapidly melting away, the chains of prescription were being removed, and it was not only the negro slaves in America that had been set free, but the mind of the American nation. The new difficulties had raised up a new state of mental activity which had entirely supplanted the intellectual and moral stagnation that previously prevailed.

The chairman then put the address to the meeting, which adopted it unanimously and with much cheering.

SPEECH OF MR. GARRISON.

Mr. GARRISON rose to respond, and was enthusiastically received. Disclaiming any merit for having simply performed what he had felt to be his duty, he professed his unfamiliarity with compliments of this kind, having been for nearly thirty years outlawed by the South and derided by the North, and having always found that a shower of brickbats had a tonic effect, and mightily straightened the backbone. [Laughter.] He mentioned having paid three previous visits to England, the first being in 1833, with the object of undeceiving CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE as to the real tendency of the African Colonization Society, and he humorously described the late Sir FOWELL BUXTON's astonishment, on inviting him to breakfast, at finding that he was not a black man. A second visit took place in 1840, when some ladies who accompanied him as delegates to the World's Anti-slavery Convention were refused admission to that body, and he resolved to share in the exclusion. This incident led him to comment on the change which had since come about in public sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic regarding the proper sphere of woman, and to compliment Mr. MILL on his advocacy in Parliament of woman's rights and responsibilities. Alluding to his imprisonment at Baltimore in 1830, he mentioned that in 1864, when for the first time able to revisit that city without peril of his life, he was anxious to see his old cell, but found the prison had been pulled down. President LINCOLN, on hearing his disappointment, said with great readiness of wit. "So, Mr. GARRISON, the difference between 1830 and 1864 appears to be this—in 1830 you couldn't get out, but in 1864 you couldn't get in." [Laughter.] He then adverted to his starting the *Liberator* in 1831, without means and without a single subscriber, and to the convulsion which its appearance excited in the South, the Legislature of Georgia offering a reward for his abduction. He was inclined, he said, when Gen. SHERMAN marched into that State, to go with him and claim the $5,000, but he remembered that it would be paid over in Confederate currency, and that, therefore, the journey would not answer. [Laughter.] There was a time, he remarked, when it pained him to look at his country's flag, and when the 4th of July only reminded him that though on that day America held out her Declaration of Independence, affirming all men to be free and equal, she held in the other hand every day in the year the slave-drivers' lash; but his feelings were now very different, and one of the most gratifying incidents of his life was the going with his friend GEORGE THOMPSON to see the Stars and Stripes once more unfurled by Gen. ANDERSON over Fort Sumter. Referring to the late civil war, he warmly eulogized Mr. BRIGHT and other public men who sympathized with the North, and remarked that though at one time a feeling prevailed against Earl RUSSELL, owing to expressions apparently hostile or equivocal, his Lordship, by his manly confession of mistake on that occasion had reached a sublime altitude. He did not wonder that much misconception existed at first in England as to the struggle, it being a very mixed-up question until Mr. LINCOLN sent forth his immortal proclamation of emancipation. In concluding a lengthy address Mr. GARRISON expressed his belief that the expressions of goodwill towards America to which he had listened would be heartily reciprocated by his countrymen, and his hope that the two nations would continue to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of all that was noble and good, and would gloriously lead the way in the world's advancement. (Cheers.)

Mr. O. THOMPSON and Mr. STANSFELD having briefly addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, (who instituted a parallel between Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. GARRISON, both having been subjected to much denunciation, and both having lived to see the triumph of their principles,) and seconded by Hon. E. L. STANLEY.

Mr. BRIGHT, in returning thanks, combated the opinion that the public were not grateful to those who served them, having always found that, though there were some to sneer and oppose and misrepresent, a great stream of public approbation was earned by every honest-minded public man in this country. He had often worked under many disappointments, but always under a strong faith, and he believed that in all the struggles which were doubtless before us, constant labor and devotion, an unfaltering faith, and the blessing which Heaven always gave in the long run to what was good, would enable us to succeed. Mr. BRIGHT then paid a tribute to the memory of THEODORE PARKER, and expressed regret at the absence of Mrs. STOWE, whose writings evoked so strong an Anti-Slavery fervor in this country some years ago, and drew more tears from the eyes of the people than any other book which ever passed through the English Press.

The proceedings, which had occupied several hours, then closed.

Earl Russell's Confession of Error.

From the London Times of July 1.

The proceedings at St. James' Hall derived a certain dramatic interest from an unexpected acknowledgment of error on the part of Lord RUSSELL. We now know that, under the influence of Mr. ADAMS, he became a convert to Mr. LINCOLN's policy while the contest was still undecided. Perhaps Lord RUSSELL *acted wisely in postponing* this open recantation, for it is scarcely consistent with diplomatic usage for a foreign minister to confess himself in the wrong through the medium of a dispatch. It is, however, to be regretted *that his altered conviction did not impart a more conciliatory tone to his correspondence with the United States and did not more sensibly temper his speeches in the House of Lords.* A large party in England who honestly sympathized with the Southern States, believing in their right to assert their own independence, *yet deprecated the curt and ungracious style of* Lord RUSSELL's communications to Mr. ADAMS and Mr. SEWARD. There is nothing more deceptive than a retrospective view of a great crisis—nothing so easy as to imagine that whatever happened must have been foreseen, and to confound successive with simultaneous circumstances. We see not the least reason to suppose that in determining to suppress the insurrection Mr. LINCOLN ever contemplated the final abolition of slavery. Mr. BRIGHT, indeed, admits that for the sake of restoring the Union the North was perfectly willing to renew "the agreement with death and covenant with hell." Emancipation was adopted tentatively as a military measure, and it is only by the light of subsequent events that we can discern the inevitable tendency of the whole movement toward that consummation. If Lord RUSSELL has become convinced that it was the object, as well as the issue, of the struggle, his conversion, as sometimes happens, *has carried him too far.*

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

Mexico a Land of Blood—The Responsibility of France.

From the London Times, July 2.

The worst traits of the Mexican character have been exhibited in this matter, and it will impress on the new Government a character which will not easily be changed. As long as we can remember, Mexico has been a land of blood. The rival factions have never shrunk from exercising the utmost rights of victory. If the goods and the liberty of peaceful residents were endangered by the struggles of unscrupulous partisans, these did, at least, stake their lives on the event, and, when they failed, underwent the last extremity of war. One might have hoped that the progress of enlightenment and humanity might have extended even to Mexico, and that the Republican leaders, taught by the events of the last few years, would have endeavored to introduce a milder political code. They have had not only the remonstrances of Europe, but the advice of the United States. Every one is agreed that such a political state as existed before the invasion of the French cannot permanently endure. They must be aware that these incessant disturbances and the desire of so many to gratify their ambition at the cost of the public peace had their origin in the recklessness and demoralization of society, and that these could only be cured by abandoning the evil traditions of political vengeance. But if they have at the first opportunity revived all that was worst in their former conduct, we expect their Government will go from bad to worse until it falls anew into anarchy, and compels another intervention. Europe is not likely again to interfere, but a time must come when the United States will have to deal with the Government which slew MAXIMILIAN. If it be indeed true that this Prince's career has closed, we of Europe, whatever country we may belong to, will have some regrets for one who has thus fallen. It has always seemed strange that a Prince so highly placed, having all that the most illustrious lineage, abundant wealth, and domestic happiness could afford, should have left his own home to rule over semi-barbarians in another hemisphere. The love of a throne must be strong indeed when a Hapsburg will leave the shores of the Adriatic, give up his hereditary rights, and, accepting the support of a foreign sovereign who but a few years before had inflicted the most grievous calamities on his House, mix himself up in the quarrels of a mongrel race, who can never be loyal to him, and whom he can never esteem. But, though we must acknowledge this element of weakness in the character of the Archduke, he had qualities which by common consent are held to be the most admirable in one of his station. He was amiable and conciliatory in government, as he showed in Italy, where, though no blandishments could have reconciled the people to Austrian rule, it was admitted that if the achievement had been possible it would have been accomplished by MAXIMILIAN. In private life he is said to have displayed the same qualities and to have gained, as did his unhappy wife, the good will of those among whom they lived. In his last struggle for the throne of Mexico his courage has been fully proved. His Government since the departure of the French has been, in the eyes of all but himself and a few sanguine or fanatical followers, doomed to destruction. His own prudence and the prudence of his advisers must have told him that his safest course was at once to abandon his unstable throne and to leave the country. He had excuse enough for such a course. He might justly have said that he had been deceived as to the disposition of the Mexicans and the intentions of the French. He had been led to believe that the great majority of the people, weary of Republican Government, and anxious to restore the institutions of their fathers without again submitting themselves to the Crown of Spain, would welcome an Emperor from the most exalted family of the Old World. This expectation had been disappointed. Though some sections of society and some parts of the country had received him with cordiality, he found a determined resistance, and might have declared himself convinced that the majority was against him. So also the support of the French failed him. When he accepted the throne it was on the express condition that he should be maintained by foreign assistance until his seat was perfectly assured. But at the bidding of the United States the French retired and left the new Empire to its fate. MAXIMILIAN was, therefore, released from every obligation to defend it. In morality and in honor he was justified in bidding farewell to his followers and quitting the country. But he chose to stand by them to the last, and to maintain his and their cause as long as a city remained for him to defend. The end has been unfortunate, but the spirit which animated his conduct will not the less be admired.

The Shadow Beside Napoleon.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 2.

The *Times* of this morning, commenting upon the reported execution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, says: "The unhappy Emperor has shared the fate of his chief associates, and the renovated Republic of Mexico is stained with the blood of the dethroned Emperor. That blood will cling to the nation as well as to the man who has ordered it to be shed." We ask, and to none else beside? In the same article we read that "when MAXIMILIAN accepted the throne it was on the express condition that he should be maintained by foreign assistance until his seat was perfectly assured. Yet at the bidding of the United States the French retired, and left the new Empire to its fate." This is true; at the bidding of the United States the Emperor was left to his fate—and his fate was (if the telegram from New-York be true) to be shot by a semi-savage in reprisal for certain "severities practiced by French and Imperialist Generals." Now we do not say that the Emperor ought to have gone to war with America, rather than abandon the Prince whom he was engaged to uphold, but we do say that the abandonment of MAXIMILIAN "at the bidding of the United States" was a direful alternative; and if it should prove to be true that the unfortunate prince has been slaughtered, his ghost will stand by NAPOLEON's throne as long as he sits upon it. No matter what the exigencies of the Emperor's position, there the shade will be.

His Execution a Political Mistake.

From the Independance Belge.

Has there been a change in the intentions of JUAREZ and his advisers? Was their pretended clemency but a cloak to escape from the great pressure that would be put on by the Government of the United States? Have they yielded to irritation, to thirst for reprisals on the part of the chief leaders of the Liberal Party, or taking signal vengeance on a Prince of imperial blood and foreign origin, for their invaded and ruined country, for the best of her slain patriots—did they desire to affirm their Republican principles, and by awakening a salutary terror, frighten the souls of adventurous captains who may be still tempted to become the successors of MONTEZUMA and ITURBIDE? Or, finally, did MAXIMILIAN refuse to abdicate or to subscribe declarations which he considered would be dishonorable to him? Did he thus redeem by the glory of his death the fault which he committed in intriguing for a crown? These are questions which we are not at present able to answer. We can only judge of the simple fact, and this is to be deplored, though less on account of the man who has been the victim, than the cause which has made him a martyr. His career was over, and to continue in existence with the remorse and humiliations which must accompany it would have been the most cruel punishment that could have been inflicted on him. *It cannot be said that his execution was a crime, but it was certainly a political mistake*, as all violent and extreme measures are, and republican Mexico will lose in sympathy and consideration what it thinks it may have gained in security.

ITALY.

The Pope's Allocution.

From the Paris Union, July 1.

The address of the Pope, made in presence of 500 Bishops, forming the consistory that met on June 26, commences with congratulations offered to the prelates assembled in Rome to defend the Catholic religion. PIUS IX., however, tempers his expressions of congratulation with words of complaint when he alludes to the state of the Church in the remark, "The Catholic faith and the authority of the Apostolic Seat are attacked with the most implacable machinations." Continuing, and alluding to the same subject, the Pope says:

"Indeed, why should we deceive ourselves? Venerable brethren, for many years past we have stood on the battlefield and struggled in defence of religion and justice against perfidious and undaunted enemies. The struggle is so prolonged, so terrible, that the united forces of the sacred militia appear scarcely equal to resist it. As for ourselves, fighting in the cause of the Church for liberty and the rights appertaining to our supreme charge, until now we have escaped—thanks to the assistance of the Almighty—many mortal perils.

Yet, though hurried along and tossed at the caprice of the winds and stormy waves, we dread not shipwreck, for the present help of our Lord Jesus Christ preserves us from fear; but we are deeply afflicted at the promulgation of so many new and monstrous doctrines; at the sight of so many crimes and acts of impiety committed against the Church and the Apostolic seat. We have already reproved and condemned these proceedings, and now again, in performance of our duties, we reprove and condemn them publicly.

You, venerable brethren, will understand, with your time-strengthened wisdom, how important it is to oppose the designs of the impious and to heal the wounds of the Church. Let your unanimous agreement with ourselves and with this Apostolic Seat shine more brightly than ever, and become more deeply rooted within you from day to day.

It is necessary that the adversaries of religion understand, from her own teachings, that she is the strength and life of that Catholic Church which they unceasingly pursue with their hatred; that they learn how mad and powerless is the insult they apply to her when they charge her with being exhausted and unworthy of the age; that they learn how ill-inspired they are to trust in their own success, in their own efforts, and in their own enterprizes, and that they see that no one can break a *fasces* of forces such as that which Jesus Christ and his divine virtue bound up on the stone of the confession of the Apostles. Now more than ever, venerable brethren, men must see clearly that there is no narrow and trusty bond between souls, but while there reigns over all the single and self-same spirit of God, and must know that if they abandon God and despise the authority of the Church, they do not attain that felicity which they seek in the path of crime, but are hurled into the cruelest dissensions and the most terrible storms."

In concluding, the Pope says:

"Let us then pray our Lord Jesus Christ humbly and continually to rescue His Church from so many evils and dangers, to give her the joy of peace, victory over her enemies, so that for the glory of His name He may inspire with salutary resolutions all those who are now in error, and upon you, venerable brethren, who will pray for this result, upon you, upon all our venerable Bishops of Catholic nations, upon all the faithful in your charge, from whom we have received and are receiving so many proofs of piety and love, we bestow, from the bottom of our heart, our apostolical blessing joined with all our prayers for their happiness."

Boiler Explosion at Lancaster, Penn.—Three Men Killed and Several Injured.

LANCASTER, Penn., Saturday, July 13.

The boilers of the Fulton Cotton Mill exploded early this morning. The engineer, DAVID HAUNCH, was killed; the Superintendent, Mr. PLUMBER, had both legs and an arm broken; a fireman had his legs fractured, and is otherwise injured. A few of the female operatives who happened to be in the mill were more or less scalded. One of the boilers was carried into the mill, and the other was carried over a square north. The east end of the building is demolished. A man named MEYERS was found in the ruins, and there may be more there. The mill is owned by J. R. BITNER & BROTHER.

Another account says the accident took place before the operatives had assembled, or the loss of life would have been much greater. The explosion carried off a boiler weighing over three tons for a distance of over a square, rebounding twice from the ground on its passage. The boiler and engine house is a perfect wreck. The second boiler was driven trough a thick partition-wall into a mill. Some dwellings in the vicinity were damaged by the flying masses of brick and iron. DANIEL HAUTCH, the engineer, was found dead. The body of an operative, VALENTINE MYERS, was taken out of the ruins crushed and mangled. Superintendent PLUMBER was mortally injured, and has since been reported dead. Several male and female operatives were scalded.

The cause of the misfortune is involved in doubt. The Coroner's Jury are now occupied in investigating the matter.

The scene has been visited by great numbers of citizens, and immense crowds surrounded the mill for hours after the accident.

The loss to property is understood to be covered by insurance.

The Riot at Franklin, Tennessee—Official Investigation.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 13.

The taking of the testimony relative to the Franklin riot has closed. It is conflicting and unsatisfactory. The decision of the authorities respecting it has not transpired. The United States troops will remain at Franklin till after the State election. Troops will also be sent to Columbia.

A large colored Radical meeting was held at the capital to-day, and several speeches were made. JOE WILLIAMS, a colored conservative was invited to speak but declined. No disturbance occurred.

The registration office opened again to-day. Nearly 400 voters were registered, among whom thirteen were white.

Burning of the Theatre Comique at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 13.

The Theatre Comique, on Fifth-street, between Franklin-avenue and Washington-street, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The amount of the loss and the insurance is not yet ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 13.

The Theatre Comique, which was burned this morning, was valued at $75,000, and was insured in St. Louis offices for $45,000. The lessees, J. and C. ESHER, lost about $12,000, on which there was no insurance. The other losses, consisting of wardrobes of actors and damages to adjoining buildings, will make the total loss about $110,000.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-fourth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 13.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. BECKWITH—Against appropriations to institutions of a sectarian character.

Mr. SHERMAN, from GEO. CURTIS, of Utica, relative to the defects in the Assessment Law.

By Mr. GROSS—Four petitions relative to the sale of adulterated liquors.

By Mr. WHEELER—For liquor prohibitions.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. SCHOONMAKER—That the Canal Appraisers report a list of Canal claims against the State still undecided and pending before them for adjudication, specifying the general nature of the claim, and the amount as demanded by claimant, and particularly designating such as are pending by virtue of a special statute, and giving a reference to the statute.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be to Monday next at 7 P. M. Carried, 43 to 36.

By Mr. FULLER—For the adoption of a *pro rata* freight tariff on Railroads. Referred.

By Mr. BELL—That pending the discussion of the Suffrage question, the Convention will hold an evening session. Laid over.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the right of suffrage, Mr. ALVORD in the Chair.

T. W. DWIGHT said that society was necessary for the development of man, and the right that society has to perpetuate itself should limit the discussion in which we are engaged. He sought to ascertain a principle by which men should participate in the Government. All who would tend to strengthen and uphold the Government should be allowed this privilege. He saw no other foundation upon which to rest. Those who were without capacity should be excluded, such as infants and lunatics. There were five requisites to the discharge of the elective franchise, viz.: intelligence, independence, integrity, interest and corporation. If there were any other classes he failed to discover them. If the right of franchise is to be settled in any other way, it is not on principle, but on arbitrary rule. He believed the requisites he had enumerated would apply to the negro, and that the franchise should be extended to him. The only objection to the negro that could be urged was lack of intelligence. He was glad gentlemen had abandoned the indorsement of the property qualification. The form in which this clause was placed in the present Constitution was of the most objectionable nature. The negro must not be worth $250, but he must have that sum invested in freehold estate. He might have a lease for ninety-nine years, but that would be of no avail. Such a principle should find no countenance here, and he saw no reason why the people should be asked to indorse or reject it as a separate proposition.

Mr. HALE inquired under which of the five heads he would exclude woman from the ballot-box?

Mr. S. W. DWIGHT said he would not exclude them under any of these heads, but if at all, for the reason that if they were permitted to vote the tendency might be to prevent the development of society. The time had been when he had his prejudices against the negro. He had looked at his heel instead of his head to see if he had any brains; but circumstances had transpired to banish such feelings. He saw the first regiment of colored troops march through New-York to the war; they were animated by the same feelings that animated other men in that struggle; and when he saw them march off in manly stature, dressed in the United States uniform to do service for the country, the hammer of conviction fell upon his heart, and the hard stone of prejudice was shattered to pieces. He believed they possessed a mind capable of cultivation and advancement and the requisite for voting to which he had referred.

Mr. FRANCIS said the substance of the proposition submitted to the gentleman from Kings (Mr. MURPHY) was: "Shall a separate proposition be submitted to the people whether a property qualification of $250 shall be imposed upon the colored citizens of the State as a condition of their exercise of the right of suffrage?" This course had been urged on the ground of precedent, but that was an unsafe guide. Let no precedent stand in the way of our doing right, as God gives us light to see the right. Property qualification was a thing of the past, having been outgrown by the march of events. Why should there be a separate submission of this question more than any other? There will be great differences of opinion with reference to the amendment to be proposed, and why not submit each of those controverted subjects separately? Why single out this question from all others? It had been claimed that there was to be a partisan contest over this subject; but yesterday the gentleman from Clinton (Mr. WEED,) a representative Democrat, declared that he would vote for negro suffrage. The Mayor of Troy, Democrat, had announced the same conviction; and there were other Democrats who would indorse the principle. The proposed Constitution would be stronger before the people if it contained the principle of manhood suffrage. He was in favor of presenting the Constitution to the people as a whole, and not by piecemeal, because the people would judge it one and complete upon its merits. As to negro suffrage, he thought there should really be no issue on the subject; the black man was our fellow-citizen, and entitled to all the right of citizenship. We should no longer deny them equality. The barbarism of the past must give way before the advancing power of liberty and civilization.

Mr. OPDYKE was in favor of negro suffrage, and opposed separate submission. The Representatives of this State, a large majority of them, had voted to give suffrage to the negroes of the South, and their action had been indorsed by the people. He believed the electors of New-York would not reject the principle when applied at home in such homeopathic doses, when they had given it to the South in much larger proportions.

Mr. COMSTOCK said the question before the Convention was whether we should submit to the people the proposition for retaining the property qualification contained in the present Constitution. That qualification was now in the organic law. Should it be retained? The amendment of the gentleman from Kings (Mr. MURPHY) provided that this question should be sent separately to the people for the decision, yes or no. He was in favor of the separate submission of the proposition; if there was any clause of the Constitution that could be submitted separately, without confusion, it was this one, because it was distinct in the public mind; and if this Convention shall refuse to submit this proposition separately, then it is saying that no question shall be submitted. Is this Convention prepared to say that? It was important to consider the effect of such a course, and should result in the separate submission of this question of negro suffrage.

Mr. SEYMOUR argued in favor of the separate submission of this question of suffrage. It stood out bold and distinct from everything else, and should be left to the people independent of other questions. We had come here for the accomplishment of other purposes. There were many important matters to come before the Convention. The judiciary required remodeling; our municipal affairs needed attention and reform. The condition of our public works was attracting a large share of attention. He was proud of the Empire State, and of the record made in the recent war. But this had been done at great expense. An immense debt was the consequence. We were to consider and examine all these questions and make the necessary provision for them to the best of our ability. Shall all these great interests be periled by a refusal to submit the negro suffrage question separately? He hoped not. When we have framed a good financial system, and a good canal system, and a good judicial system, let us not peril the whole by mixing up with them the political question as whether ten or twelve thousand black men shall have the right to vote. Separate submission would prevent such a catastrophe, and give the people the benefit of the labors of this Convention.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and leave was given to sit again.

The Convention then adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

Important Decision in a Telegraph Case—Companies to Make Their Own Rules.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 13.

An important decision relating to telegraph companies has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company *vs.* CAREW, an appeal from the Wayne County Circuit Court. CAREW telegraphed to Baltimore for forty cases of oysters. In the transmission an error occurred, whereby he received four cases instead of forty. The message was written on one of the telegraph blanks, with the usual printed heading, containing the conditions on which messages are taken for transmission. The Circuit Court held that the Telegraph Company were liable for the damage suffered by Carew, treating the company as common carriers, and Carew as not bound by the conditions, unless his attention was particularly called to them. The Supreme Court reverses this decision, holding that the Telegraph Company are not common carriers, and that they have a right to establish any reasonable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages by them; that where, by the heading of a message, plainly printed in conspicuous letters, it is stated to be sent on the annexed conditions, the sender, by signing the message, adopts the conditions, and is bound by them whether he reads them or not. It is his own negligence if he fails to notice them.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

The racing river leaped and sang
  Full blithely in the perfect weather,
All round the mountain echoes rang,
  For blue and green were glad together.

This rained out light from every part,
  And that with songs of joy was thrilling;
But, in the hollow of my heart,
  There ached a place that wanted filling.

Before the road and river meet,
  And stepping-stones are wet and glisten,
I heard a sound of laughter sweet,
  And paused to like it, and to listen.

I heard the chanting waters flow,
  The cushat's note, the bee's low humming—
Then turned the hedge, and did not know—
  How could I—that my time was coming.

A girl upon the nighest stone,
  Half doubtful of the deed, was standing,
So far the shallow flood had flown
  Beyond the 'customed leap of landing.

She knew not any need of me,
  Yet me she waited all unweeting;
We thought not I had crossed the sea,
  And half the sphere to give her meeting.

I waded out, her eyes I met,
  I wished the moments had been hours;
I took her in my arms, and set
  Her dainty feet among the flowers.

Her fellow-maids in copse and lane,
  Ah! still, methinks, I hear them calling;
The wind's soft whisper in the plain,
  The cushat's coo, the water's falling.

But now it is a year ago,
  But now possession crowns endeavor;
I took her in my heart, to grow
  And fill the hollow place forever.

A TALE OF "THE DERBY."

From London Society for July.

The "Flaunters" had arrived in the Royal Barracks, Dublin.

The "Flaunters" were a crack corps; more so than many dragoon regiments of the second order; much more so than any flying battery of the gunners, and infinitely more so than the "Old Slows," whom they had relieved, and who had been consigned to the congenial dreariness of the Mediterranean.

The "Flaunters" had publicly announced that they were going to be very gay. They purposed opening the campaign with a grand fancy ball, to be followed by a series of picnics, and concluded, at the commencement of the leave season, by amateur theatricals. So the upper ten—or shall we say one?—thousand of the good city of Dublin were considerably elated or depressed, and rejoiced or mourned according to their various temperaments.

Papas groaned over the tightness of the money market, and took another glass of the "fine old port," as they execrated the Fenians, whose sad escapades had so materially affected the value of landed property; clever mammas mentally ran up the amounts of milliners' bills already due, and framed lists of those who would stand further addition to their outstanding accounts, and of others who might be induced to dispose of their silken wares without prospect of immediate payment; fair daughters with brilliant complexions and dazzling eyes reveled in unbounded spirits at the thoughts of all the fun and jollity before them. Georgiana in her first season, thinking that, no doubt, her pretty face, and merry, witty manner would at once procure for her a capital match; Mary Anne, verging thirtywards, determined that now or never was her opportunity of netting an eligible husband; while the handsome, big, lounging sons, who lived and dressed well (the eighth wonder of the world) on apparently "nothing a year and no allowances," looked eagerly forward to pleasant dinners at The "Flaunters'" mess, with a little "Van-John" or Loo, and a broiled bone or so, as an appropriate finish.

The "Flaunters" were as good as their word; and in due course all Merrion-square, Stephens-green and the adjacent aristocratic streets were worked up to a state of nervous excitement concerning the invitations to the fancy ball, which were distributed with great impartiality and with a total disregard to the injunctions of the Castle Yard clique; which latter was thereby mortally offended, and tried to pooh-pooh the gallant "Flaunters;" but without effect, for their neat pink cards—signed by Capts. Ralph Mosscroft and Halse-Lynden—were as eagerly sought after as if Lords Lieutenant, gentlemen-at-large, and so forth, had never existed.

Capt. Halse-Lynden was a handsome man. A very handsome man—of that type which we call Saxon, for want of a better term. Clean cut features of a very light brown complexion, bright blue, laughing eyes, long brown whiskers, and a silky, golden mustache, falling naturally, and free from the greasy abominations of the Burlington Arcade. And as we see him now, when getting into "mufti," after morning parade, we must confess that he is as fair a specimen of the English swell, as any other gentleman of our acquaintance.

"Giles, a collar—no, not that; one of the new ones—that's it. Now brush my hat,—and Giles!"

"Yes, Sir."

"Step over, with my compliments, to the Colonel's quarters, and ask if he has any more friends for the ball list. I'm going down to the Castle Guard to complete it with Captain Mosscroft."

"All right, Sir." And the faithful Giles left the room.

"And, Giles!"

"Yes, Sir," answered the servant, returning.

"Has the company been paid yet?"

"Not yet, Sir."

"Well, take this 'fiver' to Mr. Scott, with my compliments, and ask him to pay it."

"Right, Sir."

The Captain went on with his toilet,—pinning a necktie,—scrutinizing the ball-list, trying various coats and waistcoats, looking over the notes and penciled cards that littered the table, —muttering at times to himself, the while he smoked a cigar.

"Hem,—odd the Carters arn't down,—Larkins? that long, hunting fellow? Yes, best to have him. Hem,—Marsh, two daughters,—overstocked with ladies already. Hang that fellow! he's crushed this coat so that it's not fit to be seen. Let me see,—cards,—list,—cigar-case; that's all right," as he felt his pockets. "Now these letters, what a nuisance they are. Hem,—Governor's weekly sermon,—Dun, dun, dun," as he sorted the results of the morning's post that were lying on his desk; "Amy,—a parcel of her bosh,—I wonder how girls can write such rubbish,—Hem,—Hem,—Garstein begs to remind,—cursed bill of his for £250,—hopes it will be duly met,—Hem,—money scarce,—bah!—Mrs. Duffy presents her compliments and would be glad if—dare say you would, old girl, but really can't—Kyne? Who the dev—"

"Colonel's compliments, Sir, and he has no more names for your list."

"Ha!—well. Run and fetch me an 'outside,' Giles."

And Capt. Halse-Lynden lit a fresh cigar, put on his hat and flesh-colored gloves, and, jaunty cane in hand, took a farewell glance of himself in the glass ere he commenced to descend from his elevated quarters.

"I say, Lynden, can you let me have an invite for Coombes?" asked Sydney Dalton, coming out of the mess-house, at the door of which Halse-Lynden was waiting for his car.

"Now, my dear fellow, pray be reasonable! The list is quite filled up, and besides your young grazier is hardly—"

"Yes, and that's the fellow that Montresor heard discoursing so freely about 'pups of ensigns' at the Brady's 'hop,'" interrupted a gallant young standard-bearer of the "Flaunters."

"Is he? O well, never mind him, then. We'll have pups enough, without 'pups of graziers.'"

"O, Lynden, have you arranged with the messman for the picnic next Monday?" asked the Colonel as he joined the group.

"Ingram is to manage all about that, Colonel. I must be off to the Castle Guard-room now. Any of your fellows be at the club this afternoon? I'm going to play Jarvis of the 'Plungers' at billiards, for a couple of 'fivers,' at three. Ta, ta. Now, Jarvey, steam ahead!" and Capt. Halse-Lyndrn tucked his right leg under him in the most approved style, and leaned on the centre cushion, as the carman whirled him out of the barrack square, and down the Liffey quay, at a most astonishing pace.

The guard-room of the Upper Castle Yard is a dirty, frowsy hole; so, at least, said Capt. Ralph Mosscroft, its present occupier, who certainly had a right to give an opinion on the subject, if experience of all the guard-rooms in the United Kingdom went for aught. And while the gallant Captain is leaning on that time-honored, crimson cushion that has, beyond the memory of man, occupied a conspicuous position on the sill of the window that looks out on the Hibernian Bank and Cork Hill, and musing on the hardness of the lines that confines him to duty on such a glorious May-day, we will just run over such little prominences of his character as are most prominent.

He was an enthusiastic carpet-knight, and nothing could ever induce him to venture his precious person beyond the limits of Great Britain and Ireland, a well-managed series of exchanges always keeping him on home service. He was master of a tolerable income, which he warily added to with the aid of his billiard-cue, and a judicious use of the "flats,"—cards and men,—and with "knowing" bets, picked up, for the most part, when men's blood was inflamed with wine. He was a capital fellow to have in a regiment, as he promoted and managed balls, picnics, and such like with a skill almost equal to that of a professed M. C. He was a tolerable shot, a tolerable rider to hounds, a tolerable flirt,—and, in short, one of those mild "admirable Crichtons" that are so very useful, and somewhat ornamental, in garrison life. One spark of feeling of any sort—save for himself—he had never displayed; and therein lay his strength.

As Capt. Mosscroft leaned out of the guard-room window, he spied Halse-Lynden, who had dismissed his car, standing at the bottom of Cork Hill in conversation with one of the aide-de-camps; and the subalterns of the guard, Wilton and Montresor, coming in at that moment from visiting their sentries, the trio forthwith fell to discussing their brother officer, as is the wont of men under similar circumstances.

"How does Lynden stand for the Derby, do you know, Mosscroft?" asked Wilton.

"Badly, I imagine. In fact he almost told me that the reason he exchanged into us last March was because he made an awful muddle of his betting-book, and wanted to have the tin ready to clear himself: Loyse gave him a whole pot of money for the exchange."

"Odd, wasn't it, to exchange so long before the race? Couldn't he hedge?"

"No, my boy. He couldn't get the bets he wanted—he was too deep in the mud for that. Besides, he found the 'Plungers' a deuced sight too expensive."

"Pooh! his governor is as rich as a Jew; is he not, Montresor?"

"Yes; he' sone of the wealthiest men in the city, but rather a screw, I fancy, and not very fond of opening his money-bags to Master Halse. All his people are awfully rich, but all quite as close as he is extravagant," answered Paul Montresor, who was distantly connected with the Lyndens.

"Ah! well," sighed Wilton, flinging himself on a couch, "as long as a fellah has moneyed people at his back, his kites are sure to fly, so it's all the same. I wish I had a jolly old aunt, rolling in money, and very fond and proud of me, and all that sort of thing, wouldn't I go it!"

"Lynden has an old aunt—Mrs. Halse—rolling in money, but she is not exactly jolly, too religious and May-meetingish for that. She used to tip Lynden heavily until he took to keeping race-horses, when she threw him over altogether." And Montresor lounged on the cushion in the window beside his revered captain.

"Hang it all! I wish he'd come up. What on earth can he be saying to that fool all this time? I say, Wilton, tell a corporal to go down and call him, will you, like a good fellow?"

"O, bother!" yawned the lazy Wilton.

"Ah, never mind, he's coming now," continued Mosscroft, as he perceived Halse-Lynden making his way toward the guard-house.

"Morning, Mosscroft. We must finish off those invites at once," said Lynden, as he entered the room. "What a lazy beggar you are, Wilton, on the sofa at this time of day! O, Montresor, Hervey wants you to play in The Garrison vs. I Zingari to-morrow week. Can you?"

"I suppose I must; but it will be an awful grind, coming between our first picnic and the ball."

"Let me see, this is the 1st; Monday, the 7th, the picnic; and the ball's not till the 11th. Pooh! you will have a day's rest between each event."

"Wash out your mouth, Lynden?" asked Mosscroft. "Sherry and seltzer, or soda and B?"

"Soda, please, with 'just a sketch of sperrits through it,' as they say here. We were up awfully late last night at Morris's—playing lasquenet till all was blue!"

"How did you come off?"

"O, pretty well. Landed a dozen 'skivs,' and thought myself deuced lucky."

"I like lasquenet," remarked Wilton; "there's no bother about it. You stakes your money, and you takes your—"

"Chance. Right; it's as simple as 'pitch and toss,' and so exactly suits your mental incapacity, Wilton," interrupted Mosscroft.

"You be hanged!" was the only answer vouchsafed by the occupant of the sofa.

"Now, look here, Lyndon, let us polish off these last invitations, and have done with the job. Give me the list; and do you fill in the cards."

"No; let Montresor write them. I'm too shaky until I've had my peg."

"Well, ring the bell. Now, Monty, take those cards and fire away as I read out the names," said Mosscroft; and the two set busily to work, while Halse-Lynden carefully measured out half a glass of brandy into a large tumbler, and, taking a bottle of iced soda-water from the hands of the waiter, undid the fastenings, and waited with thirsty eyes until the gas forced the cork up to the ceiling with a loud "pop," and the fizzing contents foamed into the tumbler, whence the delicious compound was at once transferred to the expectant throat, down which it cracked and hissed like cold water thrown on red-hot iron.

"Hah! that's decidedly better," remarked Lynden, after this "pick-me-up," as he leaned out of the front window with Wilton, and amused himself by criticising the many specimens of Irish beauty that passed up Cork Hill, and in superintending the labors of the Government clerks in the opposite building, who were busily engaged in managing the gossip of the country and noting the contents of the newspapers of the day.

By 2 o'clock the cards were all finished and dispatched, and after a light lunch, Lynden found it was time to start for the club in Stephen's Green, and strolled leisurely down the Lower Castle Yard, regaling himself with a cigar, and, between the puffs, gently humming the opening bars of the Guards' Waltz.

The "Flaunters'" ball on the 11th—Black Friday as it has been called—was a grand success, and was but little affected by the stunning telegraphic news of the awful panic in the city; for your Dublin merchant is not of a speculative nature, and keeps what little money he has in tolerably safe investments, so while the princes of London commerce were plunged in dread and dismay, their brethren on t'other side the Channel were revelling, with their wives and daughters, at the "Flaunters'" expense, in all the delights of the gorgeous fancy ball. All entertainments of this sort are, I take it, much the same in their general features, and only vary in the greater or lesser degrees of splendor which they exhibit. Suffice it then to say that the unanimous verdict passed upon this one given by the "Flaunters" was, that it outshone anything of the same kind ever seen before in Dublin, and was a success *à merveille*.

When Capt. Halse-Lynden arose at a late hour the following morning he was suffering from a headache, which was not diminished when he found among his letters one from Garstein—the Jew who held his bill for £250—in which the wily Israelite refused to entertain an application for a renewal, and insisted that the bill should be taken up when due, on Monday the 21st inst. Halse-Lynden cursed the panic, which, no doubt, had influenced the money-lender in his decision, and, over two or three cigars, set himself to consider the gloomy position of his affairs, and to hammer out a plan whereby they might be righted. The proceeds of his exchange from his old "Plunger" regiment to the "Flaunters" had been carefully laid by to meet the inevitable losses on his muddled Derby betting-book, and as "setting day" was rapidly approaching, that money could not be touched.

Mrs. Halse, the wealthy and childless aunt, whom Montresor spoke of in the guard-room, would not assist him with one shilling, since her morality had been shocked by Lynden's horse-racing escapades. Old Mr. Lynden was not that easy-going sort of governor with which some fellows are blessed, and was likely, in spite of his great wealth, to cut up excessively rough if asked by his son for any further help, more particularly as he allowed that young gentleman a considerable annual income, and had already twice paid his debts; so matters altogether looked very "fishy," and the gallant Captain was, as he said himself, "in a hole." Thinking over his affairs did not make them appear one bit brighter, so with a sigh Halse-Lynden at length arose from his dismal revery, having come to the conclusion that there was nothing for it but to run over to London and make a humiliating personal application to his father. This was Saturday; Monday, the 14th, was the day for the second picnic, and that he couldn't miss; so our hero determined to avail himself of the "Derby leave," which a paternal Horse Guards grants to all those who wish to attend our annual saturnalia, and start by the early boat on Tuesday morning, *en route* for town.

Monday, the 14th, was a glorious Summer day, and the sun shone on the revellers at the "Flaunters'" second picnic to the Glen of the Downs, as if its services had been especially hired for the occasion. At 2 the numerous throng of hosts and guests sat down under the shade of the magnificent oak trees, and immediately a *fue de joie* of champagne corks proclaimed the event to the rocks and beggars who were hanging on the outskirts of the *fete*, in eager anticipation of sharing the relics of the banquet. It was, indeed, a brilliant scene; the gay colors of the ladies' dresses, the more sober costume of the men, the glitter of the polished plate and glass, the mingled show of china, flowers and ice-misted, silver-necked Mozel flasks, and long snowy tablecloth, contrasting well with the great, gnarled stems of the mighty oaks, and the bright green of the Summer grass—and all was fun and joviality, sparkling conversation, jokes and pleasant merriment. Halse-Lynden was in his natural element, and was the life and soul of the party, while his brother officers acted up to their well-won reputation of being the pleasantest hosts in the service.

The fun was at its height when an outside car was perceived driving rapidly along the road from Dublin, and our hero saw, with undefined uneasiness, that it bore his servant, Giles, who jumped off and came over to seek his master with a yellowish letter in his hand.

"What is it, Giles?" eagerly questioned Lynden, in an undertone.

"Telegram, Sir, marked 'immediate.'"

He opened the envelope. It contained but one line—"Lynden and Co. stopped payment at noon"—and had been sent by his father's confidential clerk.

"Good God!" gasped Halse-Lynden, as he turned ghastly pale, but almost immediately his present situation recurred to his mind, and gulping down a glass of champagne to hide his confusion, he collected his thoughts for a moment, and then whispered to Giles:

"Go back to the barracks at once. Pack a portmanteau with everything for a few days; take it down to Kingstown, and meet me there in time for the 7 o'clock Holyhead boat. Look sharp, now!" And Giles made the best of his way back to carry out his master's directions.

"Anything amiss, Lynden?" asked Mosscroft, who alone had marked our hero's discomposure at lunch, as they lounged apart from the ladies.

"No, nothing particular," prevaricated Lynden; "the governor's rather seedy. I think I'll cross the Channel to-night, and not wait for you fellows to-morrow morning. I suppose the Colonel won't object?"

"O, not he. We'll meet at Epsom, I suppose?"

"Of course. You're safe to land 'a pot' on that beast *Lord Lyon*?"

"Yes, I fancy so," answered Mosscroft; and the two strolled up and down until it was time to rejoin the fair sex, when, in spite of his aching heart, Lynden was the gayest of the gay, and danced on the smooth turf and flirted with greater assiduity and (apparently) higher spirits than any of his compeers. Toward 6 o'clock Halse-Lynden slipped away from the festive scene, and, calling Montresor, hurriedly explained matters to him, and begging him not to mention them, asked him to drive back the drag which he himself had "tooled" down with such *éclat*; and then, chartering the swiftest-looking "outside" which he could find, drove at a breakneck pace into Kingstown, where he picked up Giles and his portmanteau just in time to catch the boat.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Garstein sat in the back drawing-room of a house in New-Bond-street that called him master, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the day preceding the Derby, and drearily conned his bill-book. At half-past a Hansom drew up at his door, and Capt. Halse-Lynden came bounding up the staircase, three steps at a time.

"Well, Garstein, you know the news of course?"

"Do? I'm d——d if I know. I've been to see the poor governor—he's in an awful state; and I thought I might as well come on, and have it out with you. We are all utterly ruined!"

"And von't you pay my little bill, Captain?" whined out the Jew.

"Pay your little bill! Hang it all, don't I tell you I'm ruined! utterly ruined, man!"

"But your commission, Captain; you might give me a check on your commission."

"Sell my commission! and what the deuce am I to live on then? No, no, my little usurer; you must renew; it's your only chance of getting your money."

"Renew! Mein Gott! Renew do bill of a man dat is quite broken! No, Captain, but," he asked, after a pause, "but could you give me de name of a broder officer in de new bill?"

"Hem—well, perhaps I might; but don't think I can take up that cursed £250 without. The price of my commission wouldn't half cover my debts; and I must have time to look about me. I'm not going to sell for your d——d convenience."

"Well, Captain, my goot Sar, don't be in a passion; take a glass of dat goot sherry wine, and we will talk it over with a cigar."

The results of the consultation over the "goot sherry wine" and cigar may be briefly stated, though they were not arrived at without a considerable amount of mutual objurgation. Halse-Lynden was to be present at the Derby the next day, as if nothing had happened, and endeavor to promulgate such a version of his father's suspension as would induce the belief that his difficulties were merely of a temporary nature; and on the Thursday was to try and procure the name of a brother officer—numbers of whom would be in town—to a renewal bill to Garstein, on the ground that his Derby losses were heavier than he anticipated. Failing in this attempt, our hero was to "send in his papers," giving the Jew a first check on the price of his commission. Poor Lynden's mind was in such a state of excitement that he failed to see the turpitude of this conduct, and he willingly lent himself to the plans of the wily usurer, whose only object, of course, was his own security.

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"Lord Lyon! Lord Lyon!" was screamed and shouted again from the top of a drag on which a number of the "Flaunters" were crowded, as that noble horse rushed past like a whirlwind to his triumphant goal on the memorable 16th of May; and "Lord Lyon's number! Lord Lyon wins!" was reechoed and repeated with a wild yell from the same shaky elevation, as the telegraph proclaimed him the victor.

Halse-Lynden, though a heavy loser, partly from excitement and partly from the copious draughts of "fizz" in which he had indulged to drown the thoughts of his dreary prospects, shouted and yelled with the best, and was as gay and jolly over the subsequent wine-crowned lunch as if he had been the winner of thousands, instead of the loser of many more hundreds than he could afford, and seemed in such bounding high spirits that even those who knew most about his father's mishap were quite deceived. On the road home, at the bacchanalian dinner at Lane's Hotel, in the wild orgies of Cremorne, prolonged until the insulted sunlight drove the pallid revellers home, Halse-Lynden shone preeminent, and outdid all his fellows in the riotous exuberance of his conduct.

Late in the afternoon of the following day our hero awoke with a tearful headache that brandy and soda-water was utterly powerless to allay—awoke to find conscience and the Jew "tapping at his chamber door." The latter cautious son of Mammon had no intention of letting his victim slip through his fingers, and was quite determined to keep a very close watch on him until his claim was satisfied; so poor Lynden had the pleasure of going through the refreshing operations of the bath, the toilet-table, and breakfast under the inspection of Mr. Garstein, who talked so uninterruptedly and made so many suggestions as to his monetary welfare, that our hero's attention was diverted, and he hardly noticed the impudence of the intrusion.

Before soliciting his brother officers' assistance, which he was very loth to ask, Lynden determined to have "one more shot," as he phrased it, at Mrs. Halse; but on presenting himself and his shadow—indeed they were driving in that gentleman's natty cabriolet—at his aunt's house, he was refused admittance. So that chance was gone; and the pair, hoping against hope, proceeded to Kensington, where they learned that Mr. Lynden, Sr., with his daughter, had left the previous evening for France: and our—now thoroughly dejected—hero was further informed by a confidential old servant of his father, that the means for the journey had been supplied by Mrs. Halse, who had driven down and soothed and comforted the unhappy old man and his only girl, and had insisted on their accepting a certain fixed allowance until matters could be cleared up; but that on Miss Amy mentioning her brother's name, the good lady had flown into a violent passion, and loudly declared that she would have nothing further to say to "such a disreputable horse-jockey!" This was pleasant news with a vengeance! And *Atra Oura* swung triumphantly on the footboard beside Mr. Garstein's "tiger," as the cabriolet left the house in Kensington, and was driven at a furious pace in the direction of Lane's.

In this world-renowned caravanserai, and the adjacent military haunts, lay Lynden's last hope of obtaining assistance in his dire need; and here, shaking off for a time his Jewish bloodsucker, he commenced his fruitless quest. Poor Halse-Lynden! Could any of his former gay companions conceive him fallen to the low pitch in which we now find him, as he goes from hotel to hotel, from room to room, abased and humiliated to the very earth, as refusal after refusal meets his half shame-deadened ear, would they not at once step forward to help for a little while one who had ever been most free and generous to them when in trouble of any kind? No; not one of them.

Such is "fast" life. Let a man but show the slightest symptoms of sinking, and his former boon companions turn away from him, and eject him from their herd, even as the wild deer do when one of their flock is stricken with some dread forest plague. So when poor Lynden, half heartbroken, drearily gave up his endeavor, and returned to the snug smoking-room at Lane's, he felt that it was all over with him, and that in vain—for who had not heard of the awful smash of Lynden & Co.?—might he seek among his fine-weather associates for one helping hand. But stay,—there was one humble, but true-hearted man; one who had acted for many years in the various capacities of mother, father, doctor, paymaster and nurse to many a world-tossed young gentleman-at-arms; one who, in this time of sore distress, came to our poor hero as he was drearily sucking his last lonely cigar, and cheered him, and gave him good and sound advice. This was John, the time-honored protector of many a distressed subaltern, and the excellent head waiter at Lane's.

"I'm sorry to hear of your misfortune, Capt. Lynden," said John, in a quiet, respectful tone, as he entered the room, "but I hope it's not quite so serious. When will you please to have dinner, Sir?"

"Dinner! Ugh!—I haven't much appetite for dinner, John. Never mind it just now, but get me some brandy and soda. I'm regularly done up."

"I wouldn't drink brandy, Sir. Shall I get you a glass or two of champagne instead; it's not so heating?" suggested John.

"Very well; perhaps it will be better. And I say, John, is Capt. Mosscroft in yet?"

"Capt. Mosscroft, Sir? He went down to the country to-day, and rejoins on Saturday without coming through town."

"The devil he does! What an unlucky beggar I am! He is my last hope! I don't know what on earth to do now!"

"Wouldn't it be best to rejoin your regiment at once, Sir?" quietly insinuated John. "You would be better able to see your way there, and the Colonel might be able to put you in the way of settling matters right. I'd try it, Sir, if I was you. London is a dangerous place when one is out of sorts."

"By Jove, I believe you're right, John! There's no good staying here to be bullied by duns, and sneered and pointed at by a pack of d——d fellows. I'll be off by to-night's mail."

"That is the best plan, depend upon it, Sir; and I'll tell the cook to have a comfortable dinner for you at seven—and, Sir—and excuse me, Captain Lynden—but if ten or twenty pounds or so—to go on with—"

"Thanks, John, thanks; but I'm amply supplied for the present. Though God only knows how I may be in a few days!" And as the kind-hearted waiter left the room poor Lynden was quite overcome, and actually sobbed in the bitterness of his heart, as he contrasted the generous offer that had just been made him, with the coolness and contempt of those whom he called his "intimate friends."

Haggard, pale, ghastly, sick in mind and body, Halse-Lynden drove up the following morning to the Royal Barracks, and going straight to his quarters, sent his servant to ask Mr. Montresor to step over.

"Look here, Monty," he eagerly began, as Paul entered the room; "don't think I'm going to ask you to help me—"

"I wish I could, old fellow, but—"

"I know, I know. I don't want you to—but I do want your advice. Two heads are better than one. I'll show you exactly how I stand, and then you can tell me what you think I ought to do."

The liabilities, when set down in plain figures, presented a formidable array; for, in addition to £250 of Garstein's, there were other heavy debts which were urgently put forward for payment now that the failure of Lynden & Company was publicly known. In fact, the price of Lynden's commission would only just cover the total amount; and Montresor thought it most likely that the creditors would press matters, and force his friend to sell out, unless some sop could be at once thrown them, in the shape of a percentage on their several accounts. Garstein, for one, would be certain to have his bill protested, if it could not be renewed with first-rate names on its back.

This was the rock on which the ship would founder, unless it could be tided over by some unforseen wave of good fortune.

Montresor was a very poor man, and barely managed to "hold on" in the "Flaunters" with his small means; and, besides, was engaged to a Miss Branston—a great friend, by the way, of Mrs. Halse—and the only money he had, was laid by to purchase his company.

"But, Mosscroft? He'll renew the bill for me, I'm sure. I've often and often helped him at a pinch."

Montresor shook his head. "Mosscroft is a very good sort of fellow in his way, but you might as well try to pump honey out of a dunghill as to persuade him to risk a halfpenny for you, or any other living being."

"Well, I'll try him, anyhow, when he arrives," said Lynden, in a dogged tone; "and now, Monty, I must lie down. I'm fairly dead beat, and must have some sleep."

Capt. Mosscroft did not arrive in Dublin until late on Saturday night, and went almost immediately to bed.

The next morning a tap came at his door, and Halse-Lynden walked in.

"I want to ask you, Mosscroft, to lend me your name to renew a bill of mine that Garstein holds."

"Phew—my dear fellow—but how much is it?" asked Mosscroft, who pretended ignorance for reasons of his own.

"Only two hundred and fifty—for three months. I'll make it all right then or sell."

"Two hundred and fifty! My dear Lynden—if it was fifty, now, or even one hundred, I could, perhaps, *lend* you the money; but a bill for such—really I—"

"Will you do it for me or not?" asked Lynden, passionately.

"I really can't, Lyndon; but—"

"But you won't. Pah!" snorted Lynden, in disgust, as he turned short round and walked out of the room, slamming the door violently behind him, and made for his own quarters.

In his rooms he found Garstein sitting, who had lost no time in following our hero—and closely examining the numerous duns that strewed the table.

"All up with me, my little skinflint!" said poor Lynden, who was now rendered quite reckless by his troubles; "Mosscroft won't do it, and so there's nothing left for it but to send in my papers, and give a check on my commission for your infernal bill, and then go to the devil my own way."

"Mein Gott, Capt. Lynden, don't speak so. Berhaps in time all may be right. I want de money, but only begause de money-market—"

"D——n the money-market, and you too! I don't want any of your humbug now. Shove over that foolscap, and I'll send in my papers at once, and then write you a check. I suppose you wouldn't be satisfied unless you saw the letter actually go to the Colonel?"

"Well, you see, Mr. Lynden—"

"O, don't bother me with your cursed nonsense! Here goes!" And Halse-Lynden wildly began to write a formal application "to be allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his commission." This finished, he called in Giles, and dispatched him with the papers to the Adjutant.

"And now, how shall I word the check for you? 'Gentlemen, please pay Louis Garstein—'"

"'Out the proceeds of my commission,'" the Jew was was interrupting, when the door of the room was thrown open, and Paul Montresor came in.

"What the deuce are you doing, Lynden?"

"O, I've sent in my papers, and am giving this beggar a check for his money;" and Lynden continued writing.

"But stay—stay a moment. Look here, Lynden; I dare say I shan't want that purchase-money of mine that is lying at Cox's," said Montresor; "at least yet awhile, so you can have the use of it."

"O, no, Monty; I couldn't think of it. Heavens, man, it would ruin your prospects!"

"Not a bit of it. Look here, now. I'll give this fellow a check at once, and we'll talk over paying the others afterward. Now don't be a fool, Lynden. If the worst comes to the worst, there is plenty of time to sell when I want the money?"

"O, Monty, my dear fellow, I couldn't—I can't," and the tears fairly came to poor Lynden's eyes.

"O, bother. It'll all be right, I dare say. Now you, sir," continued Paul, addressing the Jew, "here's a check for your money. Now give me the bill, and take yourself out of this."

Garstein eagerly clutched the check, and having satisfied himself as to its correctness, handed over Halse-Lynden's original acceptance, and departed from the room with much more glee than he had experienced when entering.

* * * * * * *

"My dear, how pale you are. And I declare your eyes are as red as if you had been crying!" said Mrs. Halse, as Miss Branston got into her carriage for a drive in Hyde Park, toward the latter end of July. "What's the matter, dear?" continued the kind old lady, as she observed tears in the eyes of her young friend.

"It's nothing, dear Mrs. Halse; but Paul,—Paul,—Mr. Montresor—"

"So that young man has been getting into a scrape, has he? I declare it's quite dreadful the way young men go on in that soul-destroying, horrid regiment. There's that scapegrace nephew of mine—"

"Paul is in no scrape, dear Mrs. Halse," earnestly pleaded Miss Branston; only Major Quintin is going to sell out, and Paul can't purchase his company because,—because—"

"Because, I suppose, he's spent all his money. Foolish fellow! I declare I'm quite disgusted with him!"

"O, dear Mrs. Halse, indeed, indeed it's not his fault,—and—"

And then the whole story of how the greater portion of Montresor's money was spent came out, and Mrs. Halse was dreadfully indignant, and opened all the phials of her wrath, and,—may we say it of such a fine lady?—abuse on her unfortunate nephew's head.

However, the result of it all was good; and Mrs. Halse took care that Paul Montresor should not lose his chance of purchasing his step, and further, paid off all the claims against her graceless nephew, only insisting that he should exchange from the "Flaunters," who were, as she informed the fair Lizzie Branston, "a sadly dissipated set, my dear."

Halse-Lynden is now in India, where he can cultivate his taste for horse-racing without very much detriment—in a pecuniary sense at least—to his prospects.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

From the Round Table.

God bless the little children!
  Day by day,
  With pure and simple wiles,
  And winning words and smiles,
  They creep unto the heart,
And who would wish to say them nay?

  They look up in our faces,
    And their eyes
  Are tender and are fair,
  As if still lingered there
  The Saviour's kindly smile—
So very meek they look and wise.

  We live again our play-time
    In their play;
  Their soft hands lead us back
  Along a weary track—
  The pathway of our years—
Unto the time when life was May.

  O! when my days have ended,
    I would rest
  Where little children keep
  Their slumber long and deep;
  My grave be near the little mounds
I know that God hath blest!

GEORGE COOPER.

THE LOVE OF THE ALPS.

From the Cornhill Magazine for July.

Of all the joys in life, none is greater than the joy of arriving on the outskirts of Switzerland at the end of a long dusty day's journey from Paris. The true epicure in refined pleasures will never travel to Basle by night. He courts the heat of the sun and the uninteresting monotony of French plains—their sluggish streams and never-ending poplar trees—for the sake of the evening coolness and the gradual approach to the great Alps which await him at the close of day. It is about Mulhausen that he begins to feel a change in the landscape. The fields broaden into rolling downs, watered by clear and running streams; the green Swiss thistle grows by river-side and cowshed; pines begin to tuft the slopes of gently rising hills; and now the sun has set, the stars come out, first Hesper, then the troop of lesser lights; and he feels—yes, indeed, there is now no mistake,—the well-known, well-loved, magical fresh air that never fails to blow from snowy mountains and meadows watered by perennial streams. The last hour is one of exquisite enjoyment, and when he reaches Basle, he scarcely sleeps all night for hearing the swift Rhine beneath the balconies, and knowing that the moon is shining on its waters, through the town, beneath the bridges, between pasture lands and copses, up the still mountain-girdled valleys to the ice-caves where the water springs. There is nothing in all experience of traveling like this. We may greet the Mediterranean at Marseilles with enthusiasm; on entering Rome by the Porta del Popolo, we may reflect with pride that we have reached the goal of our pilgrimage, and are at last among world-shaking memories. But neither Rome nor the Riviera wins our hearts like Switzerland. We do not lie awake in London thinking of them; we do not long so intensely, as the years comes round, to revisit them. Our affection is less a passion than that which we cherish for Switzerland.

Why, then, is this? What, after all, is the love of the Alps, and when and where did it begin? It is easier to ask these questions than to answer them. The classic nations hated mountains. Greek and Roman poets talk of them with disgust and dread. Nothing could have been more depressing to a courtier of AUGUSTUS than residence at Aosta, even though he found his theatres and triumphal arches there. Wherever classical feeling has predominated, this has been the case. *Cellini's Memoirs*, written in the height of pagan Renaissance, well express the aversion which a Florentine or Roman felt for the inhospitable wildernesses of Switzerland.

DRYDEN, in his dedication to *The Indian Emperor*, says, "High objects, it is true, attract the sight; but it looks up with pain on craggy rocks and barren mountains, and continues not intent on any object which is wanting in shades and green to entertain it.

ADDISON and GRAY had no better epithets than "rugged," "horrid," and the like for Alpine landscape. The classic spirit was adverse to enthusiasm for mere nature. Humanity was too prominent, and city life absorbed all interests—not to speak of what perhaps is the weightiest reason—that solitude, indifferent accommodation and imperfect means of travelling, rendered mountainous countries peculiarly disagreeable. It is impossible to enjoy art or nature while suffering from fatigue and cold, dreading the attacks of robbers, and wondering whether you will find food and shelter at the end of your day's journey. Nor was it different in the Middle Ages. Then individuals had no leisure from war or strife with the elements, or else they devoted themselves to the salvation of their souls. But when the ideas of the Middle Ages had decayed, when improved arts of life had freed men from servile subjection to daily needs, when the bondage of religious tyranny had been thrown off and political liberty allowed the full development of tastes and instincts; when, moreover, the classical traditions had lost their power, and courts and coteries became too narrow for the activity of man, then suddenly it was discovered that nature in herself possessed transcendent charms. It may seem absurd to class them altogether, yet there is no doubt that the French Revolution, the criticism of the Bible, Pantheistic forms of worship, landscape-painting, Alpine traveling, and the poetry of Nature, are all signs of the same movement—of a new Renaissance. Limitations of every sort have been shaken off during the last century, all forms have been destroyed, all questions asked. The classical spirit loved to arrange, model, preserve traditions, obey laws. We are intolerant of everything that is not simple, unbiassed by prescription, liberal as the wind, and natural as the mountain crags. We go to feed this spirit of freedom among the Alps. What the virgin forests of America are to the Americans the Alps are to us. What there is in these huge blocks and walls of granite crowned with ice that fascinates us it is hard to analyze. Why, seeing that we find them so attractive, they should have repelled our ancestors of the fourth generation and all the world before them, is another mystery. We cannot explain what *rapport* there is between our human souls and these inequalities in the surface of the earth which we call Alps. TENNYSON speaks of

> "Some vague emotion of delight
> In gazing up on Alpine height,

and its vagueness eludes definition. The interest which physical science has created for natural objects has something to do with it. Curiosity and the charm of novelty increase this interest. No towns, no cultivated tracts of Europe, however beautiful, form such a contrast to our London life as Switzerland. Then there is the health and joy that come from exercise in open air; the senses freshened by good sleep; the blood quickened by a lighter and rarer atmosphere. Our modes of life, the breaking down of class privileges, the extension of education, which contribute to make the individual greater and society less, render the solitude of mountains refreshing. Facilities of traveling and improved accommodation leave us free to enjoy the natural beauty which we seek. Our minds, too, are prepared to sympathize with the inanimate world; we have learned to look upon the universe as a whole, and ourselves as a part of it, related by close ties of friendship to all its other members. SHELLEY'S, WORDSWORTH'S, GOETHE'S poetry has taught us this; we are all more or less Pantheists, worshippers of "God in Nature," convinced of the omnipresence of the informing mind.

Thus, when we admire the Alps we are after all but children of the century. We follow its inspiration blindly, and, while we think ourselves spontaneous in our ecstacy, perform the part for which we have been trained from childhood by the atmosphere in which we live. It is this very unconsciousness and universality of the impulse we obey which makes it hard to analyze. Contemporary history is difficult to write; to define the spirit of the age in which we live is still more difficult; to account for "impressions which owe all their force to their identity with themselves" is most difficult of all. We must be content to feel, and not to analyze.

HANNAH LIGHTFOOT.

From the London Spectator.

Of the endless series of scandals about the reigning house of Great Britain, circulated by historians, memoir-writers, gossips, and liars, only one has had a long, and so to speak, an interesting life, and that is the story of HANNAH LIGHTFOOT, the "Fair Quaker." The mass of people who do not read history have forgotten GEORGE II.'s full-fleshed mistresses, and the preposterous accusations which for years were levelled at almost all the children of GEORGE III. Only Brighton remembers clearly or cares to recall the brutalities of GEORGE IV., and five-sixths of the younger generation, if they heard Mrs. JORDAN's name, would ask who she was. One scandal, however, lives. It is forty-seven years since GEORGE III. died, and there are still thousands of families, if the truth were known, perhaps tens of thousands of families, who believe firmly that the Farmer King married in his boyhood a girl named HANNAH LIGHTFOOT, a Quaker, the daughter of a tradesman, that she lived in retirement many years, that as no Royal Marriage Act existed, the marriage with Queen CHARLOTTE was null, and that the entire royal family is illegitimate. A still larger number, though rejecting this version as a little too absurd for credence, believe that HANNAH LIGHTFOOT was a real person, that she was GEORGE III.'s only irregular love, and that the children are still scattered about the world, high in the public service. Ask almost any lady, indeed, in England, old enough to remember the Regency, and she will tell you that she firmly believes in the legend, and that whether there was a marriage or not, there was "something in the story." The longevity of the myth is not perhaps unnatural. The idea of King Cophetua and the beggar maid, that is, of the equality produced by love, is a favorite one with all mankind, and the English people have been educated by their novelists to believe in secret marriages, changed children, suppressed documents and all manner of semi-legal, semi-prurient rubbish. Ignorance is a much more diffused quality, too, than is usually allowed, or educated persons would not imagine, as it is quite clear from the "Princess Olive" trials they do imagine, that a succession confirmed by a thousand acts of Parliament could be upset by the discovery that GEORGE III. was a minor, a libertine, or a scoundrel. The determined efforts, too, of a single family, or rather of a single person, MRS. SERRES, to prove some connection between herself and the royal family have helped to keep the scandal alive, till at last worshipping loyalists who will tell you that GEORGE III. was the best of men, will also tell you that the arrogant German who believed in his own divine right and the sacredness of royal blood, who was at once exclusive, patriotic and chaste, risked the succession in order to gratify a momentary passion, by what he would have considered the ineffable degradation of a marriage with a low-born woman.

MR. THOMS, the able editor of the successful little farrago of learning, oddities, absurdities and shrewdnesses, *Notes and Queries*, perhaps the one weekly newspaper which will be consulted three hundred years hence, has been trying very hard to get at the truth of the Hannah Lightfoot story. It is nearly impossible to prove a negative, and quite impossible to prove a negative about the secret history of Courts; but Mr. THOMS has certainly succeeded in raising a violent presumption that the story is a delusion, possibly based on some intrigue carried on by one of the royal family, but more probably an invention intended to back up the Princess Olive case. It is excessively improbable, in the first place, that any such person as Hannah Lightfoot ever existed. It is quite certain, at all events, that if she existed she was not a Quaker. If she had been, the Quakers would have known all about her family, her birth, parentage and education, the time when she was "ruled out," and so on; and they, we are told, absolutely reject the story of her existence. Of course, a girl not a Quaker might have had that nickname; but all the little evidence relied on points to the special persuasion as the great feature in the case, the reason, in fact, why GEORGE III. was compelled to go through the marriage ceremony. Then it is remarkable, to say the least of it, that during the sixty succeeding years of the King's reign, during which he was watched, satirized, reviled and hated as no English king ever was, no whisper of the affair, no rumor, or joke, or song about it was ever heard of. Court secrets are sometimes well kept, but Court scandals usually creep out, and every incident which could by possibility be made to tell against GEORGE III. was sedulously hunted up. The mass of hostile memoirs, songs, stories apologies and what not about him would fill a library, but nobody mentions Hannah. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the regularity of life, his entire abstinence from the connections to which the country had been accustomed by his predecessors, and with which they were familiarized by his sons, annoyed a very considerable class who would have been delighted to believe, or affect to believe, in an early intrigue. They neither believed nor affected belief, and the fact that they did not, though only a negative proof, speaks to us volumes. Then we have his own positive statement to the contrary. The King of course knew nothing of any story about a Quaker, even if it were in circulation, which we entirely disbelieve, but on August 28, 1781, His Majesty wrote to Lord NORTH lamenting the Prince of Wales' connection with Mrs. ROBINSON, the actress, and stating that he had authorized Lieutenant-Colonel HOTHAM to buy his son's letters to her for £5,000. He writes in genuine sorrow and annoyance, and ends his letter with the following perfectly unnecessary statement: "I am happy at being able to say that I never was personally engaged in such a transaction, which, perhaps, makes me feel this the stronger." Few people even now would make such an assertion unless it were true; in 1781 it would, if publicly made, have brought on the King more ridicule than applause,—read the songs about PITT,—and it was made to Lord NORTH, who would not have cared one straw if his master had been engaged in intrigues all his life. It was palpably a statement made by the King to *explain* to Lord NORTH why he felt so keenly about an affair which, as he instinctively apprehended, would strike the Premier as a very ordinary and unimportant intrigue; and we agree with Mr. THOMS, that it ought to dispose at once of the Lightfoot romance. No man with that on his conscience, or even in his recollection, would have volunteered to a man of the world so perfectly gratuitous an observation.

VERDI'S NEW OPERA.—A gentleman about to elope with a lady shoots her father by accident. The brother swears to destroy his sister and her lover. But the lover saves the brother's life, who is able to return the attention when for the first time he has the lover in his power. At a subsequent meeting the brother provokes the lover to fight a duel, and falls by his hand. Before expiring the brother has the wished-for opportunity of killing his sister. Then the lover, his betrothed and her brother being both dead, runs briskly up an inaccessible mountain, and throws himself into the sea.

Is not this a simple, engaging subject for musical setting? It is as gloomy as "Don Carlos," (and, by the way, contains as many scenes in and about monasteries,) and it is much more horrible even than "Il Trovatore," in which, as in "La Forza del Destino," an act of fratricide is committed, though involuntarily and in such an obscure manner that numbers of persons who have not waited for the final utterances of the old gipsy hag may have heard all but the very last notes of the opera without being aware of the fact. The incident of the dying brother's longing, before he expires, to stab his sister, and striking her to the heart when she has hurried to his assistance, is a rock on which a better opera than "La Forza del Destino" might split. The audience had been prepared for a good deal. They had already seen plenty of killing and wounding, and must have become accustomed to the sight of bleeding bodies lying about the stage in all sorts of grotesque positions. But, ready as they seem to be to swallow Signor VERDI's horrors, they had no stomach for them all; and the spectacle of a devoted sister stabbed by her dying brother was apparently rather more than they could bear. The previous deaths were the results of accidents and offences; but here was a crime against nature, marked by several different kinds of baseness, the presentation of any one of which would in itself have been revolting. A man at the point of death thinks only of committing a murder; the person he wishes to murder is a woman; that woman is his sister; and he murders her just when she is seeking to console him, and is in the act of embracing him. This, no doubt, appeared very fine to Signor VERDI's librettist; and Signor VERDI must be held to have adopted the same view. He would not have gone to work on the piece if he had not liked it; and the great point to which all its horrible materials are built up is the situation and incident which we have described, and on the acceptance of which by the public its success as a drama must depend.

After the murder of the sister by the brother, the force, not of "destiny," but of melodramatic madness, can go no further, and in the last scene of all, in which the lover throws himself from the top of a rock, the librettist and composer fall hand in hand together into the bottomless regions of burlesque. The lover begins by "remaining motionless" ("resta immobile".) Then there is a little thunder and lightning, which goes on increasing until the storm has assumed really formidable dimensions. Monks are heard chanting the "Miserere" (these monks are always chanting the "Miserere",) and the storm becomes greater and greater. When the storm has reached its full development, and the monks, singing their "Miserere" more and more loudly, have made their appearance on the stage, the lover no longer "remains motionless," but makes a sudden start, and runs rapidly up a perpendicular height specially prepared for that purpose. General stupefaction ensues.

"The community," says the libretto, "remain stupefied."

But silence is soon broken by the principal of the monks exclaiming, "Great God! Blood! Corpses!"

"Fool!" cries the lover from his lofty eminence, "I am an envoy from hell."

"I always said so," remarks one of the monks with admirable readiness.

"Open, oh earth!" continues the lover, without condescending to reply to the insolent observation of the monk. "Hell swallow me! Heaven fall! Perish the human race!"

He ascends higher and higher, and then "like a thunderbolt he falls," the monks looking on and calling out "Orrore! orrore!" We also can only say with the monks, "Orrore! orrore!"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RAJAH AND THE TAME TIGER.—The Rajah is a little shriveled-up man, but nice-looking and gentlemanly withal; dresses in cloth trousers and shining leather boots, and wears a long cloth coat of native cut over them, with a single row of Brahminee beads across his breast. These beads are carved and scented; and are supposed to have been blessed by the old priest whose name they bear; and they were the only ornaments, except a few rings, that the Rajah wore. His head, which I suppose is shaved, was covered by a plain dark-colored turban. He was very quiet and affable in his way of talking, and reported to be very timid. A story which I heard of this trait in his character tickled my fancy exceedingly. He keeps a species of menagerie in his stables, and had, among other animals, a large Bengal tiger, which lived in a cage. One day, through some carelessness of the keeper, the tiger escaped from his prison, and being well fed and consequently charitably disposed toward mankind, walked very quietly through the native town, and, going up on the ramparts, lay down comfortably in the sunshine, and blinked his eyes. He had attempted harm to no man, but the mere fact of his being loose was sufficient to set the native population in an uproar. They flew hither and thither, gesticulating and chattering, like a set of apes with a snake thrown in their midst; and the most frightened of the lot was the old Rajah himself. As soon as he heard that the Bengal tiger was stalking about Mysore, seeking what he might devour, he flew to the topmost story of his palace, had the door of the room barricaded, and refused to emerge thence for any of the purposes of life. As the day went on, however, the poor, lazy, fat old tiger was discovered taking his cosy nap on the ramparts, and it was proposed to convey his cage up there, and see if he would reenter it of his own accord. Who among that chicken-hearted race was brave enough to bell the cat I did not hear, but he deserved a medal for being so unlike his countrymen. Anyhow, the cage was conveyed to the ramparts, and when the sun went down, and the air became chilly, the dear old beast got up, and walked into his usual resting-place, like a lamb, and was doubtless conveyed back to the stables with shouts of triumph from the brave Mysorians.

But all this while the poor old Rajah was still shaking with fright up at the top of his palace. The news, however, of the animal's capture was quickly conveyed to him, when having ascertained that it was the blessed truth, he condescended to vacate his place of ambush and reappear in his usual apartment, where he was surrounded by his own people, all eager to tell him of the trick by which the tiger had been retaken, and to hear him join his wonder to theirs that no injury had been done. But their astonishment at the tiger's harmlessness sunk into nothing before the surprise with which they heard their chief (by whom they had expected to be blessed for their dexterity) calmly affirm, in answer to their calls upon his gratitude, that the behavior of the tiger as a "ticket-of-leave man" was only just what he had expected.

"He could not have hurt you," was the apparently unconcerned reply, "because I had shut his mouth by my prayers."

If the old gentleman had been praying all the while, his answer might have been accepted as an instance of extraordinary faith in Visnu; but as the sharers of his voluntary captivity affirmed that he had done nothing but shake with fear, his magnanimity lost the effect that it might otherwise have had.—*From "Gup," in Temple Bar for July, by Florence Marryat.*

THE ART OF ILLUMINATION.—In the silent hours which holy men spent in monastic cells—in the intervals of prayer—were wrought, patiently as though a human life stretched through ages, those works of infinite beauty which are in the rich museums of Europe. There was a hermitage so still and peaceful, JOHN LYLY tells us, that a mouse was sleeping in a cat's ear. In such quiet—while the world without was robbing and slaying, and the great were ignorant, and only the godly were scholars—were the wonders of illumination elaborated. Humble-minded men gave their lives to the worthy enshrinement of some noble truth—to holy writ—to song and poetry. The Italians, the Spaniards, the monks of Flanders, lived laborious days, pent within walls, and died and were buried under the shadow of those walls, content that, according to their dim religious light, duty had been done—that prayer and holy labor had engrossed their days from the rising to the setting of the sun. They laid volumes of beauty up silently, and passed, unknown, nor seeking to be known of men, to their graves. The treasures they bequeathed to posterity, and which the pride of Milan and Vienna, of Madrid and Seville, of the Vatican and of our national museums, are turned over in reverent wonder to this day. What cunning, what patience, what skill in unskillful days, what clear and deep color got in the infancy of chemistry, what harmony and grace and tender conscience, are here! Every stroke of the patient pencil is a labor of devout love done passionately by the silent artist. His prayer dies upon his lip as he hits his rude tool; and as he puts his brush aside he bends his knee. He is rescuing what is worth bearing forward to posterity out of the darkness of his time. The monks of Ireland excelled in the art of illuminating. Students flocked to the Irish colleges, and, traveling homeward afterward, bore to various corners of Europe the treasures of this ancient Celtic art, which hold a high place in foreign collections. But the art faded out of its home. The monks were driven from their pious labors; nor did the dawn of a later civilization in the land rekindle the ancient art, cunning and genius of the Celt. Of late years a few accomplished men, fired by the beauties of the labors left by monkish hands, have essayed illumination, and have reproduced, for the education of art students, the lessons that lie thick in the glowing volumes, wrought centuries ago, far away from schools and *concours* and exhibitions, and uninfluenced by the gold of patrons. Ten years ago Messrs. MARCUS WARD & Co., of the Ulster Works, Belfast, determined to essay a revival of the ancient Celtic art of illumination. To this end they have educated a formidable body of art workmen in the spirit and knowledge of the old art, and, as they explain, have endeavored to adapt it "to the tastes and wants of a utilitarian age."—*Athenæum.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.—A truly "brilliant" idea has been started by a French chemist in the *Gazette Medicale de Lyon*. His theory is that all dead bodies of human beings are at present wasted, when they might as well be utilized for illuminating purposes. He remarks:—"Coal is being exhausted, and since the human carcass is capable of supplying a gas of good illuminating power, why should it not be employed to this end? By a process of combustion in retorts a corpse of common dimensions may be made to yield 25 cubic metres of illuminating gas, which, at a cost of 25 centimes per cubic metre, would give a value of about eight francs for a body of ordinary size." We have never despaired of obtaining a perpetual supply of fuel, but we must confess that we had looked to a different source for the street lamps of the future. However, it is "an idea like another," and not so new after all; since in Bombay a proposal was seriously made some time ago that the bodies of the dead Hindoos should each day be cast into a properly constructed furnace, and that the city should be lighted with the gaseous result. The device would be profitable, simple, and salu brious; and although the conception of sending one's rich uncle, say, to the gasworks, just as the Sunday "joint and potatoes" are now sent to the baker's oven, is somewhat *bizarre*; there would be a charm, nevertheless, for well-disposed people, in the prospect of being useful after their dissolution. Even the dull might take comfort in the certainty that their gas, at least, would be as brilliant as that of the wittiest. MOORE would have discerned a highly poetical fancy in the plan of lighting up a ballroom with the body which had erst danced there while "all alive," in our being "turned on" when death turned us off. Had the bard but survived to read the *Gazette Medicale*, without doubt he would have written, "When in death I shall calm recline, O take my corpse to the gasworks, dear!"

LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.

"Planchette," in *Echoes from the Clubs*, says that VERDI and his librettist must have gone mad together when they concocted the above opera, just produced for the first time in London. "Planchette" gives the following paraphrase of "La Forza del Destino:"

A gentleman once on a time
  Resolved to commit a social crime;
So VERDI, with a choice Sol Fa,
  Made him bolt with a girl and shoot her papa.

Meanwhile there was one of the fam-i-ly,
  Who cast his fortunes on a die,
For the brother he swore a hori-ble oath,
  He'd kill his sister and her sweetheart both.

But the sweetheart saves the brother's life;
  Says he, "I can't kill that man's wife;"
But being a con-foun-ded fool,
  He invites the lover to fight a duel.

Having got thus far, we don't know why,
  But the story seems to be all awry,
Still the lover slays his brother-in-law,
  With as pretty a prod as ever we saw.

The brother-in-law, in a devilish plight,
  Stabs the ladye fair in her bosom white,
And the lover, with a fiendish glee,
  Jumps from a cliff into the sea.

Miserere!
  Orrore!
    Thus ends
      The Story.

SHADOWS IN OUTLINE.

From London Society for July.

INTRODUCTION.

Depend upon it life is a grim joke—a fantastic admixture of the sublime and ridiculous. Look back upon your own career, my friend, and see what a strange tangled weft it is. What smudges and blotches and patches there are in it! Every now and then, it is true, you see a gorgeous bit of pattern, full of graceful lines and curves; but do they not run into ridiculous twists and twirls and fantastic angles that burlesque the beautiful and travestie the sublime?

I offer you these three rough etchings of my own life by way of illustration. Limned from nature, you may take them as untouched studies. They tell their own story, and leave something to the imagination besides.

I.—DAYBREAK.

A long, straggling, crooked street, with the shadow of the Elizabethan age upon it: a street with old gabled houses in it, and dark alleys; a street to wander about and ponder about. Nearly every shop was a museum of curiosities. The brokers of the city—the fine old city of Severncross—had settled down in Tick-street like a swarm of birds, and had made their nests in a line, after the fashion of the few antique swallows which had visited Tick-street from time immemorial.

The brokers' nests were varied by a few greengrocers, who were tolerated because they were useful in supplying the others with potatoes and cabbages, dried fish and cucumbers. But no others to the tribe were permitted, except a Jew clothesman, who took up his station in a dark corner despite the most formidable opposition; and I question whether "Moshes," as he was called in derision, would have triumphed but for the triple-balled banner, which had a strange charm for the green-grocers' wives of the quarter and other slatternly women from distant streets, who visited the Jew at all seasons with something under their aprons.

The brokers were a proud race, and a curious; but, strange to say, they were under petticoat government, and, strange to say, under spinsterial government. Miss Whilelmena Jinks was the chief of the race, and next to her came Miss Chalks. Both ladies were artists in their way, and supplemented brokering with artistic employment. Miss Jinks made wax figures and "tablows," as she called them, and Miss Chalks stuffed birds.

Miss Jinks, who wore red ribbons in her cap, rejoiced in a pale yet persistent moustache, and was given to bursting the hooks of her dress behind, did a fair amount of business in all those miscellaneous articles of furniture which are often to be picked up cheap at sales by auction by the professional bidder who bids and bides his time; who is the first to put in an appearance beneath the shadow of the auctioneer's rostrum, and the last to leave the place. Miss Jinks had a fierce, quick way of bidding, too, which was said to be highly successful, and which was looked upon as a wonderful gift by her numerous colleagues. Some of them went so far as to say that her mustache had been a fortune to her, but they never went into any detailed reasons for this assertion.

The truth is, Miss Jinks had a masculine, domineering way with her, and was an energetic woman, continually fighting and asserting herself. She was perpetually announcing her birth and parentage, and demonstrating her superiority both in learning and wealth.

"My father, ath I have thaid before, wath a merchant, and a merchant in thith very city, and a boarding-school education was mine from a child, with use of the globes and wool-work; and when I came to years of discretin, I copied his contracts, and kep his ledger, and it is not for those who have been brought up otherwise to compete with one that has."

There was no gainsaying this from a woman of forty, who looked at you with a pair of fierce gray eyes, and who flourished a brawny arm, that could easily have struck you to the earth if you had.

"It's all very well for your Chalkses and others to set themselves up, and make out that they have real genteel ideas, but they are not to be had for twopence a week at a charity school, no more than real mahogany is to be bought for the price of deal. Your Chalkses may think it elevating to stuff birds and put glass eyes in their poor weak little heads; but it's for them as knows what true art is to snap their fingers at such rubbish. What do you say, Arthur?"

That was your humble servant. I was Arthur; I, Arthur Westwood. When this little outbreak of temper on the part of Miss Jinks occurred, I had been engaged for more than a week to assist in painting her wax figures. My father and mother were "poor but industrious," as the story books put it, and my five shillings a week formed an important addition to the general stock.

Miss Jinks had three rooms set apart for her "Gallery of Arts," her "Wonders in Wax," to which her customers were admitted without charge, and which she contemplated removing at some future day to the great metropolis. Her figures were about the size of the ordinary Punch puppets, and they were all her own manufacture. There were among them kings and queens and princes of all climes; poets and generals, pickpockets and murderers; and a model of every bird, beast and reptile, copied from a large folio edition of *Goldsmith's Animated Nature*. Some of the figures were grouped in tableaux, and others were stuck up in single file. There was Daniel in the lion's den, and Moses holding up the serpent; Napoleon at St. Helena; the coronation of Queen Victoria; the trial of a bandit chief; the capture of a negro; and Byron bidding adieu to his native hills.

Some of these groups were inclosed in glass cases. Miss Jinks set most value upon the Scripture pieces; and she had succeeded, by means of a pair of old clock-wheels, a piece of string, and a handle, in making Daniel nod his head at an apoplectic lion, and by the same appliances the snake was made to spin round and round; but Miss Jinks explained to her friends and admirers that she soared above mere tricks of this sort; she had only introduced mechanism just to show what might be done; her great object was to imitate nature in all its beauteous forms and colors, and she hoped she had succeeded—to say nothing of the correct costumes of the periods.

When persons of more than ordinary position, after making a purchase, were induced to visit the gallery, Miss Jinks would quietly slip behind a curtain in the third room and perform several well-known airs on an old square piano, which she had bought at the sale of the boarding-school establishment where she was educated, and upon which she had learned the five-fingered exercise. Miss Jinks was a lover of order and harmony. She liked all things to be in keeping, she said; and so, when her visitors were looking at Daniel, she struck up the Old Hundredth with impossible variations; "Rob Roy" accompanied the bandit scene, and "God Save the Queen" the coronation.

The figures were marvels in the way of eyes and arms. The former were always very wide open, and the latter usually fixed in a painful assertion of assumed authority. Napoleon was looking through his glass at a soldier, who was close to him; and Queen Victoria was sitting very jauntily on a pasteboard throne, nursing her sceptre in a very maudlin fashion, among a crowd of rickety, drunken, spoony-looking lords, and dukes, and generals, and bishops; some with drawn swords, others with their hands upon their hips, striking magnificent attitudes. Byron was sitting up in a boat all alone, with his shirt collar undone, and his native hills were rising up a few inches from the shore, and in a very threatening attitude; whilst in the lions' den, at the coronation, at St. Helena, and in the wilderness, birds and beasts and reptiles were flying and creeping and prowling about in all the glory of blue, and red, and green, and yellow, with golden heads, and tails, and eyes, and legs, and feet, of the most varied and georgeous hue.

Miss Jinks loved plenty of color. "Nature has not stinted it, and no more will we, Arthur; so just give that peacock another touch of blue, and give the green lizard a green topping."

And in that little room where the figures received their final touches of color, I, Arthur Westwood, received the gorgeous spinster's instructions and carried them out. Few fellows would believe that this was my first introduction to art. My instructress had, as I have said, a tremendous eye for color, and she was always anxious that it should be understood she was an amateur. Art was not her profession, neither was it a necessity to her on the score of money; it was her hobby, her recreation, and she never failed to explain all this upon all occasions.

"Your Chalkses and such like may pretend to be brokers, and furniture dealers and connoisseurs of articles of vertu, but it is one thing to do that as a profession, and live by it, and another to stuff birds and all sorts of filthy things, and really get your bread and cheese by that; though why I should say bread and cheese, when it is well known that the Chalkses mostly dine off the bodies of the birds and beasts which they stuff—the process is well known; but it is not for me to say anything against my neighbors, and so never mind that, Arthur, but look to the color, and don't be afraid of your blues and reds. If nature makes a thing blue, why nature means it to be real blue, and so make it as blue as you can, Arthur."

It was a strange world, this new world which opened up to me at Jinks'; quite a world of wonder and romance. To be allowed to revel in Goldsmith's book, and the history of England, a book of fairy tales, Eastern legends and Byron's poems; and not only to look at the pictures, but to paint models from them, and have real paints and brushes! This was something beyond all my childish dreams; and to have five shillings a week for such glorious amusement! There was something so marvellously romantic about the whole thing that half my time I could not help believing that Miss Whilelmena Jinks was an eccentric genii, who lavished favors upon me from pure good nature.

A room all to myself, and paints all to myself, and all the contents of a Noah's ark done up in wax to paint and fasten feathers upon, and rows of dolls waiting for their cheeks to be roughed! It was quite a little paradise. When I went home to dinner every day, I walked along the streets with my studio and paints and pictures continually in my poor little noodle. All very ridiculous; and yet that made me a painter. Ay, and more; my being an artist was the means of introducing me to her who made such a change in the tangled weft of my tangled life, that I may exhibit it fairly, in proof of the grim ridiculous blending of pain and pleasure, and greatness and littleness, in the weft which we complete at last.

The time soon came, you may be sure, when I discovered that my spinsterial angel was anything but a goddess. I was hardly twelve years old when I found that I was living in a fool's paradise, and all the visitors made fun of Miss Jinks and her petit artist. O, that I could have gone on in my ignorance, blissfully painting puppets! When my father became well off I went to school, and learned to be ashamed of the name of Jinks, though I imbibed my love of art at that muddy source in Tick-street, where the morning of my life first broke in such glories of blue, and carmine, and amber.

II.—TWILIGHT.

No, I would not part with that palette for a hundred pounds. I am not rich either, Heaven knows that! I have painted for years and years, and old Tandy, the dealer, takes a sufficient number of pictures from me to make my income enough for an old bachelor. But a hundred pounds, no, not a thousand, would buy that poor little palette, with the dried-up pathes of color upon it—her palette.

I was a young fellow when first I knew her. She was a member of that drawing-class which I established in the northern city. You don't know the city? A quaint old monkish place to dream away a life in; a city with a cathedral and castle which the sun lights up in a thousand strangely beautiful ways; a city fully represented by those ecclesiastical and feudal buildings which stand on a high hill overlooking the Wear. Mr. Beverley has put many a bit of the banks of this same water into his magnificent Drury Lane scenery. But how I wander. Let me see, I was talking about that palette of Edith's.

She was an orphan, and lived with a malden aunt in the College yard. Such eyes! That sketch of mine which hangs by the fireplace does not come within a thousand miles of their sparkling depth. And her brown hair deftly twined over her forehead. I fancy I can see her now, bending over her work and struggling at it in her childish desperation.

"I shall never be able to draw any better," she said, her pretty lips pouting, and a tear trickling down her fair cheek; "but I really think I have an eye for color."

"An eye for color!" I remember saying to myself; "an eye for love—an eye to make a man happy all his days."

But I was a young fellow then, susceptible and enthusiastic, and I fell in love with Edith Viner almost the first moment I saw her.

"And I am determined I will do something; I feel that I could make such a picture if I only knew how to convey my own ideas and impressions."

"Make a picture! Yes, as pretty a one as ever adorned canvas," I said, on the impulse of the moment.

"Now, you are laughing at me," she said, sadly, not taking my compliment, nor noticing the flush on my face. "Everybody laughs at me. Aunt calls me stupid, and the girls in the class nudge each other and titter at what they call my impossible trees and eccentric animals."

"I was not laughing, I assure you, Miss Viner," I said, seriously; "I should be the last to laugh at you, I who admire you so much, and—"

She had remained behind after the class had broken up, and her sweet, confiding manner to me was irresistible. I fear I forgot my position as tutor entirely. I stammered out some hurried, silly declaration of love, and felt as if my very existence depended upon the effect it would make. I can remember the sensation now, gray old bachelor as I am; and I have not forgotten the awful feeling of chagrin and disappointment at the ringing laugh which greeted my outburst of romance.

"Why, what a silly young man you must be, Mr. Westwood. It is really too absurd. Here am I, anxious that you should teach me how to paint, and you actually begin to talk about love, like Don Quixote, or a person in a play."

And the lively, arch, round, supple, bright-eyed girl laughed again with intense amusement. I was piqued; she had made me look foolish; she had ridiculed my tenderest hopes. I had pictured something quite different to this, and had seen myself, by her desire, suing for her hand at the feet of that old griffin, her aunt, in the cathedral close.

"Now, don't be so silly any more, Mr. Westwood, and I will promise never to mention what has occurred. It is too absurd, you know."

"Well, perhaps it is," I said, without understanding her, but with an intense sense of being absurdly foolish.

"There," she said, passing from the subject with the supremest indifference, "please to look at that, and tell me if you think I shall ever paint, and will you teach me? I have asked aunt, and she is willing to fit me up a studio of my own."

From beneath her cloak she produced a bit of oil color—a pool reflecting the drooping branches of a beech-tree. It was an Autumn sketch, full of rough unstudied effects of light and shade that for the moment astonished me mightily. There was evidence of the amateur; but the vigor, the depth of tone of the unstudied touches were almost startling.

"This is yours?" I said, coldly.

"Yes," she said, bending her head and looking confused.

"It is very clever; you will paint," I said.

"O, thank you, thank you, Mr. Westwood," she said, looking up with great earnestness. "I was afraid you would laugh at it; aunt called it a red and yellow daub."

Here is her secret, then, I thought. Her genius has made itself manifest to her; she is under its persistent influence.

"I would give the world to paint. I *will* succeed, and you must help me."

I did help her, during many a happy, happy hour, in that studio overlooking the river, and in the dear old Greta woods, and on the grand Teesdale moors. That bit beneath Tito by the fireplace is a study she made under my eye in the bed of the Tees. Notice the rock down beneath the water, the liquid-amber stream, which Sir Walter Scott sung about. Something like color, that.

In less than twelve months she painted far better than her tutor, who before half that time had passed was her slave in everything. I have sat and watched her and loved her like a young fellow can love, and she knew it. But if ever there was the faintest attempt at pointed homage on my part, she would pooh-pooh the whole thing with an indifference to my feelings which often struck me as heartless in the extreme. Sometimes I went home half mad with rage and wounded pride, and determined to leave the place forever; but morning brought hope, and longing to see Edith, longing to be at her side, to hear her speak, ay, if only to wince at her cynical laugh, and her oft-repeated saying, that "love was the greatest nonsense she had ever heard of—painting the grandest of the arts."

I never could comprehend her. By degrees I came to think of her in the light of a sort of intellectual Undine, before the human soul tempered the waywardness of the fairy. She seemed to possess everything that makes woman lovely and lovable, but the one thing above all others most essential—a woman's heart.

One morning I received a note from her aunt, in which I was informed that her lessons must cease, as Miss Viner was going to leave the northern city.

I hurried to the house, and met on the door-step a big, mustached, dark fellow. I asked for Miss Viner, as usual. She came running down stairs; and at her call of "Edward! Edward, dear!" the gentleman turned round and followed her into the drawing-room.

"Come in, Mr. Westwood; pray come in," she said. "Let me introduce you to Capt. Howard, of the Bombay Artillery. Mr. Westwood—Capt. Howard."

We bowed stiffly to each other, and I looked for an explanation.

"I see you are puzzled, Mr. Westwood. To-morrow Capt. Howard is to be my husband, and we leave here *en route* for India next day."

I shall not attempt to describe my feelings; I fear they were made very apparent at the time. Anger and contempt had, surely some share in the expression of my poor stupid face on that occasion; but I could only see cool indifference on Edith's.

I turned to go away, but Miss Viner prevented me.

"Here," she said, "is a little present before I go. I hope you will treasure it—my palette. I shall never paint again."

There was something peculiarly sad in the tone of voice in which she said, "I shall never paint again."

The next day she had left the old city with her husband. How I wished myself a boy again, painting puppets in that little back in the western city! I have painted many a one since, for that matter.

By the way, I have lately learned that when Miss Jinks died, the Chalkses purchased the "Gallery of Arts," and combined the two establishments. How little we know who will step into our shoes when we are gone! Perhaps our greatest enemy may quietly seat himself in our own chair in the favorite fireside corner. Thank Heaven! science cannot penetrate the future. We look upon the tangled weft as we spin it; but we know nothing of the lines, and curves, and broken threads to come.

III.—EVENING.

A jilted old bachelor, am I? Well, if you like, that is my character. And I am silly enough to hang on to the garment of memory, and make a fool of myself over an old palette that belonged to a school-girl.

I often wondered if she saw the notices of my works in the papers. Of course she did. They got all the journals at Bombay. Hard work is a good thing when you are in trouble. Some fellows labor away on claret; some work, as they say, on beer only; some on a dry pipe. I worked on a dry, heart-breaking sorrow. I had filled my very soul with one face; and, all at once, the image was not only gone forever, but I had discovered its utter worthlessness.

Edith was to me a narrow, selfish, heartless woman; a siren, who had tempted me to ruin. My soul had yearned to her, not only in love, but in admiration. She was a genius, born with a specialty for art. She was the sublime thing which seemed all at once to spring up out of a ridiculous past. All my vague romantic passions encircled her, and I loved her like—well, like an artist who is young and poor will love.

And I could not help treasuring that palette for the sake of our happy days, and in memory of that one sad look which came into her eyes and voice at parting. Did she really regret her choice? Could she have been unduly influenced? Had she any choice in the matter?

Many a long year afterwards, when I had made my mark, and got beyond Tandy, the dealer (perhaps you remember his place behind the Haymarket?) a young lady called upon me. There was a dark old Indian woman with her, who courtesied very low.

"Mr. Westwood, I believe," said the young lady, a fine well-grown woman of about twenty, and dressed in deep mourning.

"Yes," I said, offering a seat.

"My name is Howard," she said. "I have recently arrived from Bombay."

I felt my heart beating strangely, and the blood rushing into my stupid old face. I could see the likeness to Edith; it was particularly noticeable in the full gray eyes.

"My mother said I was to tell you—"

"Is she still living?" I ventured to ask, for the suspense was awful.

The girl shook her head, and the tears came into her eyes as she said, "I am an orphan."

Something brought the little palette to my mind, and its poor faded patches of color, and I think there were tears in my own eyes too.

"I was to give you this packet and tell you that I was christened Edith Westwood."

"God bless you!" I exclaimed; and she came and nestled in the trembling old arms which I stretched toward her.

She knew the story of my life.

Edith Viner had really loved the poor painter. (How all the sunshine of the northern city came back to me in a moment!) But she had been engaged to Capt. Howard before she saw me—engaged almost from childhood, and their hands had been joined at her father's bedside when he lay dying.

She had steeled her heart to her fate; but while she was free my society had a fascination for her which she could not overcome. At last she strove to make me hate her; and that morning's encounter when last I saw her was to give the final blow to my liking. She nearly broke her own heart in dealing it, but the die was cast.

True to her last words, she had never painted again. Alas! she, too, had known no happiness. Her husband, I gleaned afterward, in quiet interviews with her daughter, was a gay, selfish fellow, who met with a dishonorable death.

So our two lives were blighted; and now you understand what a big sorrow it was which I had been doing battle with by hard work. And if you like to call me a jilted old bachelor, you may; but I still cling to that *petit* palette and the memories that surround it.

In the hands of Fate we are all as much puppets as were those absurd wax figures in the hands of Miss Jinks, whose idols fell into the possession of her deadliest foes.

Edith Westwood Howard was my ward, bless her heart! And she appeared like an angel at my fireside for a few short months. She is Mrs. Lloyd Craven now, and a mother too; and her children call me great-grandpa's little perambulator.

Have not the ridiculous and the sublime been strangely mixed up in my life? Last night I dreamt I was one of the Tick-street puppets, very white and very cold, with an old palette by my side with faded spots of yellow and red and brown upon it. And when I awoke I was sitting in my perambulator, as the children call it, with several people round me; and somebody said: "He is a very old man," and another said: "Ah, he'll never paint any more."

And then I was in the northern city again, where *she* said she would never paint again. It seemed as if memory was kind to me, and I got up and went to my room, and asked for her palette; and there I sit in the evenings and smoke and chat with Lloyd Craven, who is at the top of the tree they say. He is engaged upon a great picture called "Evening." There is a bit of shingly river in it, an old man, a gray cathedral tower among some trees, and the sun is setting in the west. It is pleasant to talk to Craven about the twilight and the evening, and I want him to paint an used palette by the side of the old man, and an easel with a half-finished picture upon it; then Edith, his wife, peeps in and laughs at us, and we nod at her and go on smoking; and so the evening passes, and the long dark night comes on.

A SACRED COW.—In the ante-chamber to the reception-room, however, we saw a cow that I could not quarrel with, however inappropriate her position appeared to European taste. She was the Rajah's sacred cow, and was kept in a kind of dry tank sunk in the middle of the room for her convenience. She was of the Brahmin breed, milk-white and not larger than a goat. The little wretch had gold bangles half way up her legs. She was covered with a cloth of gold; her hoofs were gilt, and her horns were tipped with the precious metal. I asked her attendant if she had ever calved, and to my surprise he said that she had done so twice. I had thought she would have been held too sacred; but they want to preserve the breed. The man said that her calves were both alive, and that when born they were no larger than kids. Brahminee bulls of the size of this cow are very common, and not of much value; it is a usual thing to see them dragging about children's carriages in India, like the goats on Brighton Esplanade; but so small a cow is a great rarity, and her unblemished color added to her worth.—*From "Gup," by Francis Marryat.*

INTEREST ASSUMED IN LITERATURE.—Half the interest assumed in literature and art is not so much assumed for social display as to dignify ourselves in our own eyes by impersonating for a moment, now and then, the sort of creature which we like to think ourselves capable of becoming—or, at least, in different circumstances, of having become. Look at half the women, and very many of the men, in the Royal Academy, and you will see no real interest in their eyes of that kind which Mr. ARNOLD indicates when he speaks of art composed or criticised with the "eye on the object," for the eye is not on the object. You see that half the eyes of the spectators, more than half the eyes, are really only open to a small proportion of the impressions which they might receive in the time—that they are suffused with that peculiar lacklustreness which says, as plainly as words could say, that the mind is not in the glance, but only congratulating itself on its comparatively near approach to the condition of those whose mind really is in the glance.—*Spectator.*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Election of Senator from Pennsylvania—Letter from Mr. Stevens.

From the Chester (Penn.) Republican, July 12.

The friends of Representative BARTON allege that his vote for Gen. CAMERON for United States Senator was cast under instructions from Mr. STEVENS. To ascertain the truth of this allegation Mr. SCOTT-LEDGE, of Concord, addressed a letter to Mr. STEVENS, asking for information on the subject, to which the following is a reply:

"LANCASTER, June 26, 1867.

"DEAR SIR: You ask whether I gave instructions for my friends to vote for Mr. CAMERON, as is asserted by Mr. BARTON, of Delaware."

Mr. BARTON is mistaken. I gave no such directions, as I had no right or did not claim the right to control any vote outside of Lancaster County. I knew of the instructions given to Mr. BARTON by his constituents; I knew also that in that district Mr. CAMERON had but few friends at the time of the election. A vote showed that the choice was between Gov. CURTIN and myself in Chester and Delaware. Before I went to Harrisburgh, a day or two before the election for Senator, I heard doubts of Mr. BARTON. His Congressional Representative assured me that he had a recent letter, and that there could be no doubt of his fidelity. When I reached Harrisburgh, where I was reluctantly persuaded to go—very foolishly—I found Mr. BARTON was convinced that the good of the State required Gen. CAMERON's election, and never doubted his treachery. Indeed, whatever might be the reason, I found most of the Anti-Cameron men either openly or secretly converted.

With a few exceptions the Curtin men were insincere; and those professing for others longed for an opportunity, which I knew they would readily embrace, to disobey the will of their constituents. Among the most remarkable you may notice Chester County. I doubt not that had it been necessary, Gen. CAMERON would have received three-fourths of the Republican votes. All I mean to say is, that instead of sixteen votes—all he had at the time of election—a full discussion of the merits of the candidates convinced at least sixty of the superiority of Gen. CAMERON. For myself, I have no fault to find with the decision.

This is a long answer to your question, and is rather a defence of Mr. BARTON, who could not expect to resist arguments which had convinced and changed so many others.

I have no objection to your using this in your district, but it is not intended to reopen the question by more extensive publication.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Republican Organization in Virginia—Meeting in Louisa County.

From the Richmond Whig.

LOUISA COURT-HOUSE, Monday, July 8, 1867.

This being court-day, there was a goodly turnout of the sovereigns, who, in addition to the affairs of the county, the state of crops, &c., occupied themselves in much earnest talk of a political character. At the suggestion of some of the leading citizens it was determined to hold a public meeting, and one was organized that embraced much of the worth and intelligence of the county. Mr. WM. S. CARTER, a substantial and public-spirited farmer, presided, and JESSE J. PORTER, Deputy-Clerk of the county, acted secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, embracing among other influential citizens, Gen. CLAYTON. G. COLEMAN, Senator from the District, and JOS. K. PENDLETON, Esq., formerly a member of the House of Delegates. The Committee reported and the meeting adopted resolutions advising coöperation with the Republican Party, and pledging themselves to vote at the next election for Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and for Representatives in Congress who present an unbroken Union record. They also recommend the election of Union candidates to the Convention which is soon to be held in Virginia to frame a new Constitution. Able speeches in accord with the spirit of the resolutions were made by Messrs. GORDON and PENDLETON, of Louisa, and Col. TUTWILER, a prominent citizen and former Representative of the County of Fluvanna.

The Delusions of the South.

From the Richmond Whig, July 11.

Not going back beyond the origin of the war, the South, under the teaching of unwise leaders, has been the victim of the following delusions:

1. That secession would prove a remedy for wrongs inflicted or mischiefs threatened.

2. That war would not result from secession, because the people of the North lacked the courage for such an undertaking; because cotton was king; because they were too shrewd to quarrel with their own bread and butter, and, because the great Democratic Party of the North was pledged to throw itself across the path of any army that might attempt to move southward.

3. That if war should result we might confidently count on the assistance of Great Britain, and that with or without such assistance we could never be subjugated.

4. The war being begun, that we had only to hold on, and two things would happen which would secure our triumph: First, a reaction against it, led on by the Democratic Party, and, second, a financial crash that would deprive the Government of the means to carry it on.

5. The war being ended, that the North would open its arms at once, would run to meet us, kill the fatted calf, &c., &c.

6. Finding ourselves disappointed in this, that we might safely put our reliance in the President, whose protection would be a sure defence, and whose power would secure for us a speedy reinvestment with the privilege of self-government.

7. The President having failed, that we must again look to the Democratic Party of the North who were about to carry the elections and revolutionize Congress.

8. The Democratic Party having lost rather than gained in the elections, that we must look to the Supreme Court, who would set up the Constitution as our shield and buckler, and, with the awful frown of justice, would petrify Congress into silence and submission.

This, like the others, has proved a delusion. Thus, one assurance after another of those who would lead us has proved false; one hope after another has failed. What remains? Where next shall we look? Ask the Richmond *Enquirer*, and it will tell you again, as, in substance, it is telling you daily, look to the Democratic Party! Has not that reed broken and pierced our sides often enough!

What remains? Our condition as a people is a most unhappy one. We need relief, repose, security. We trusted to the President, and he was powerless. We looked to the Supreme Court, and it availed us not. We have waited for a popular reaction in the North till waiting is madness. There is but one recourse left, but it is an all-sufficient one. We must overcome the hostility of the party that controls Congress, the President, the Court and the country. We must cease to make an unavailing, reacting and self-hurting war upon it. We must accept its continued ascendancy, and consent that the power of the Government shall remain in its hands. We must secure its confidence and good will. We see no other hope.

Special Claims of Sections and Classes.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 10.

We trust that the Republican Party will promptly resent and suppress any and every demand, from whatever quarter it may come, to recognize the special "claims" of classes or sections as opposed to equal rights to all without distinction of residence or color. The West is already making demands, or rather assuming powers which too nearly resemble the arrogant pretensions of the old slave power to be tolerated by the rest of the republic, and the claim now set up for a certain section of the voting population is equally offensive. Such claims must be met at one period or another; and it is better for all that they should be settled as soon as may be. Better defeat on the platform of exact and equal justice than a temporary triumph by succumbing to unwarranted and unrighteous demands.

Military Protection for Registrars in Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 1, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—If any Supervisor of Registration may deem it necessary that the Board of Registrars for any county be accompanied by a small military escort, he will apply to the nearest post for the same. Such escorts, if required at all, will not consist of more than a sergeant and four men. Should a difficulty arise at any time, however, the Board of Registrars will apply for troops directly to the nearest military post with a full representation of the facts, and the Post Commanders will respond with such forces as the circumstances may require. Application for troops for Desha and Chicot Counties will be made directly to headquarters Fourth Military District in Vicksburgh, Miss. In every instance where troops may be required in order to effect the registration, a full report of the circumstances will be forwarded to these headquarters by the parties calling for the same also by the Post Commander who furnishes them. Military escorts will be mounted where practicable. By command of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES H. SMITH.
SAMUEL M. MILLS, First Lieut. and Adjt. 28th U. S. Infantry.

The Political Situation in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California, June 17.

The present is a crisis in the political history of this State. Murmurs and sounds of dissatisfaction are heard within the Union lines. The enemy is invited to drive in our pickets by the demoralization which is known to exist within our camps. There are symptoms of panic, and men's hearts fail them because of fear of some impending, shadowy and undefined evil. The tried and the trusted leaders of the party must instantly come to the rescue of the organization which has been led heretofore victorious over many a hard-fought field. The Union Party must not be surrendered or disintegrated, nor must the schemes of designing men or indiscreet enthusiasts betray us into the hands of the enemy. Compact, firm and reliant, the party must purge itself of all weakness and meet the issues before it. Are there just causes of dissatisfaction? They must be removed at any sacrifice. Are there natural suspicions and distrusts? They must be dispelled; and if they have well founded reasons they must be dissipated. Let railing accusations be met by explicit and indignant denial, and let crafty trickery and political cunning, wherever it exists, hide before the storm.

We have faith in the good sense and patriotism of the people; they will nobly sustain all rightfully directed efforts for the preservation of the harmony and integrity of the Union organization. The seductive influences of wily foes will not tempt us, though perplexed with blunders and harassed by successful schemers, to commit political suicide. And we believe that there is in it yet enough of strength and vitality to enable the Union Party of the State of California to stand before the people, purified, triumphant and invincible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Seward and His Cheerful Prophecies.

From the Providence Journal, July 11.

Some of our contemporaries are making merry over the recent speeches of Mr. SEWARD. It will be noticed that they have no reason, and pretend to no reason, to find fault with any theory of government he proposes, or fails to propose. Their shafts of puny ridicule are aimed simply at what they deem the unwarranted confidence he displays in the recuperative power and final unity and greatness of the nation.

Mr. SEWARD accompanied the President on his Eastern trip, and as usual, in addressing the people, took a bright and hopeful view of our present and future condition. What would these grumblers have him do? The occasion was rather personal and social, than political; and if we are to accept Mr. SEWARD's utterances for years, as exhibiting his real sentiments, we must believe that he has full faith in our national unity and prosperity.

But, supposing Mr. SEWARD had made a mistake—had in the abandon of unpremeditated remark uttered a sentence not strictly according with the ideas of these papers—even then the course they have pursued would have been as devoid of taste as of gratitude.

Mr. SEWARD is verging toward three score and ten. Able, learned, patriotic and laborious, he has devoted himself to the country's welfare for the later years of his life, with an assiduity and effectiveness which few fully comprehend, and which will more clearly be manifested when the complete history of our country for the last seven years shall have been written.

That he has admirably managed our foreign relations; that he has immensely added to our territory; that he has earnestly striven to reunite the several sections of the country, all goes for nothing with these writers, who cannot bear that the Secretary of State should unbend for a moment from the cares of office, or speak without breathing vengeance upon somebody. Not even his great services secure the poor privilege of an occasional departure from merely partisan topics, with impunity from cavil.

"What is grandeur, what is power?—
Heavier toil, superior pain!
What the bright reward we gain?—
The grateful memory of the good.
Sweet is the breath of vernal shower,
The bees collected treasure sweet,
Sweet music's melting fall, but sweeter yet
The still small voice of gratitude."

And this, the only compensation to a noble mind, is denied in our day to him, no matter how severe may have been his labors, nor how long-continued his services in behalf of the Republic, if, perchance, he unbend for a moment, and discloses to others that vision of a restored Union which he beholds, and which it should be the highest anxiety of all to see realized.

Mr. SEWARD is too much of a philosopher, and too well aware of his claims upon the gratitude of all right thinking men to be disturbed by the impetuous diatribes of such papers as through enmity or sheer want of courtesy, assail him, but it is as ignoble as it is outrageous in the public Press, to seek opportunities to lower in the public estimation one, who, whatever his political opponents may now think and say of him, has been one of the brightest ornaments and most sagacious counselors of his party.

When we reflect upon the labor Mr. SEWARD has performed, the domestic afflictions he has endured, the personal danger he has experienced, the months of physical and mental torture he has suffered, we cannot but admire that elasticity of mind, and that freshness of heart, which enables him yet, amid all the acknowledged uncertainty of our national affairs, to look forward with a cheerful confidence, and to speak in tones at once courageous and inspiriting, of our country's future.

Charitable Bequests by the late Lawson C. Ives and Dr. Hawes.

From the Hartford Courant, July 12.

The will of the late LAWSON C. IVES has been admitted to probate. It bestows, of course, liberal bequests on the family of the testator, and besides gives legacies to various relatives, and to servants who had been long in the family. The bequests of public interest are as follows: The two Widows' Homes built by Mr. IVES near the Arsenal, are bequeathed to the Pastors and prudential Committees of the Park and Pearl street Churches, in trust for the benevolent purpose for which they were erected by the testator in his life-time. He gives $20,000 to the Theological Institute; $5,000 to the Hartford Hospital; and to the City Missionary Society, Hartford Orphan Asylum and Widows' Society $2,500 each. These bequests to be paid in five annual installments. His trustees are to pay over one-fourth of the net increase of his estate, for a term of years to the Home Missionary Society, the City Missionary Society of Hartford, and the Widows' Homes. The Trustees are AUSTIN DUNHAM, NATHANIEL WHEELER and H. K. W. WELCH, and Mr. WELCH is sole executor. If the net income of the estate amounts to $25,000, and less than $30,000, five per cent. is to be set aside for a charitable fund. If such income amounts to $30,000, and less than $40,000, in any one year, ten per cent. thereof is to be set apart as above; and if such income amounts to $40,000 or more in one year, twenty per cent. to be set aside. This charitable fund to be disposed of as follows: So much as may be necessary, not exceeding thirty per cent. of such fund, to be expended for the support of the Widows' Homes and their occupants. Ten per cent. of said charitable fund is to be paid to the Hartford City Missionary Society, and the balance to the Home Missionary Society.

The will of the late Dr. HAWES has also been recently admitted to probate. He first bequeathed the bulk of his property to the Hartford Female Seminary, the interest only to be used for the purpose of education in that Institution, but by a codicil, dated at Gilead, June 5, 1867, he revokes this portion of the will, leaving to the Seminary only two pianos. He gives to his wife the use of the dwelling-house on Grove-street, all his household furniture, his watch, and one half the balance of his personal property. He directs the deposit of $1,000 in the Society for Savings, half the interest to be paid annually to the American Board, and the other half to the American Home Missionary Society. He gives $3,000 in trust for the education, in this country, of the children of Mr. VAN LENNEP. The interest of this sum, after these children arrive at maturity is to be devoted to the education, at Yale College, of needy students, the sons of foreign missionaries to have the preference. Mrs. HAWES in her will, gives the plates and copyright of her memorial books to the American Tract Society, makes small gifts to Mrs. ISAAC BIRD, and to her brother, ELIAS FISHER, of Wrentham, Mass., and gives the rest of her estate to Rev. HENRY VAN LENNEP, or in case of his death before the will should come in force to his wife and then to their children.

The Washburne Homestead.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that the WASHBURNE family are about building a new homestead on the site of that just destroyed by fire in Livermore, in that State. The loss by the late fire was about $10,000; insured for $5,000—$3,500 in the Hartford and $1,500 in the Etna. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from the chimney. On Monday, after the fire on Saturday, Ex-Gov. Washburne was on the ground and engaged quite a number of teams to draw lumber to the ground, and about a dozen carpenters are now busy as bees, so that very "Phœnix-like," a new mansion will speedily emerge from the ashes of the old one.

Reinterment of the National Dead.

From the New Orleans Times, July 6.

Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army, who is entrusted with supervisory powers in the establishment of national cemeteries, and the work of collecting for interment therein the remains of the dead Union soldiers scattered over Southern battle-fields, arrived in this city on the evening of the 4th inst., per steamer *Magenta*, stopping for a brief period at Vicksburg and Natchez *en route*. During his present tour he will inspect carefully all the National Cemeteries in the country, establishing others where necessary, and consolidate them where it is possible. He will sail for Pensacola to-day, per steamship *Florida*, to take up the scattered bodies at that point and have them buried in the naval cemetery. Returning to New-Orleans, by way of Mobile, the General will proceed to San Antonio and Brownsville, and select sites for cemeteries at those points. Again visiting New-Orleans, such improvements as can be made in the battle-ground cemetery will be ordered; those at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson receive proper attention, and the location for a permanent cemetery in Louisiana, at or near Alexandria, on Red River, will be chosen. The dead buried at Shreveport, and on the fields of Mansfield, Grand Ecore and other battles, will be interred in the Alexandria cemetery. Gen. THOMAS will, after inaugurating this work, proceed to Tyler, Texas, where there was a Confederate prison camp for a long time, and where he will establish another "City of the Dead." Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky will then successively be visited; after which, the General intends going to Washington previous to completing his mission by visiting the Southern Atlantic coast. He estimates that when his great task is fulfilled, there will be not less than one hundred national cemeteries in all, containing about 200,000 corpses.

Mortality Among the Troops at Panama.

From the Panama Mercantile Chronicle, July 3.

An extraordinary sensational report was conveyed to our office a few minutes before closing our forms yesterday evening, which we have every reason to believe to be founded in fact. Many of our readers may have already noticed and wondered at the unusual number of corpses borne from the cuartel to the cemetery of late. We are now able to offer a partial explanation of the fact, though the cause is clouded in mystery. Our information is authentic, that within a limited time nearly one hun*dred of the government soldiers* have died suddenly! Yesterday alone *eighteen* of these unfortunates met with almost instantaneous death! The horrible suspicion suggests itself that these poor fellows have been the victims of poison. We call on the authorities to institute an immediate and searching investigation, and satisfy the public whether such a fiendish practice has been adopted by fiends in human form, with the hope of harassing the Government. Justice and humanity demand the exposure and the punishment of such a frightful and outrageous crime.

Seizure of a Steamer for Alleged Violation of the Revenue Laws.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, July 6.

The steamtug *E. H. Webster*, which was chartered to go in pursuit of the steamer *Sylvan Shore*, for alleged violation of the revenue laws, left her wharf on Tuesday afternoon last, with Mr. P. V. ROBINSON, Assistant United States Marshal, and a corporal with a file of soldiers on board. After leaving Tybee, the tug went to Fernandina, which place was reached at 7 o'clock the next morning. The *Webster* remained there until information was received by the Marshal that a messenger had been sent to St. Mary's to inform Capt. TUCKER of the fact that his vessel was pursued, when steam was at once raised and the tug ran down to Fort Clinch. Upon reaching the Fort, the Marshal had an interview with Major COLE, commanding, and requested him to bring the *Sylvan Shore* to by the guns of the Fort. Major COLE immediately ordered her guns to be loaded, one with blank cartridge and the other with shot. About five o'clock the *Sylvan Shore* appeared, making for the river, so as to reach Fernandina. The tug was dispatched to intercept her, and the latter stopped, when Officer SMITH ordered her to the wharf. When she reached the wharf, the Marshal boarded her, Capt. TUCKER making no resistance, and lending proper assistance to the officers in their search. After reflection, the Marshal determined to allow the steamer to proceed to Palatka (the end of her route) after placing Officer SMITH on board with a guard of soldiers, it being understood that as soon as she had landed her passengers and mail she was to return to this city.

We have been informed that the balance of the liquor which was not seized on the *Sylvan Shore* was yesterday quietly given up to the General Inspector by the parties who had it secreted in their possession, and who claimed to own it.

A Forger Applies for Commutation of Sentence—He Offers to Expose Counterfeiters.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, July 6.

JACOB L. DENNETT, who was convicted before the First District Court of forging checks on Jacob Barker's Bank, which checks he gave to JOHN E. HOLLAND, addressed a letter to Gen. SHERIDAN some three weeks ago, praying that his sentence of five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary be commuted to confinement in the parish prison. The following are the grounds urged upon the General:

"I have been in the Union army seven years, three of which I have been Captain in the volunteer army stationed in this city. I am a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and am well known by Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN and Major-Gen. MOWER, who at one time was Colonel of my regiment, the Eleventh Missouri. I wish on this condition—which I am ready at any time to do, provided I can have my sentence commuted to the Parish Prison and not send me to the State Prison and ruin me forever—I am willing to expose certain parties in this city and bring them to justice. I would apprise the Commanding-General that these parties are counterfeiters of the $20 legal-tender notes of the United States currency. I will further agree to turn up two well executed plates of $50 denomination and a large sum of the money, all made in this city. This, General, is hard, to have to expose my friends, but, Sir, I must do so in order to save myself from a State prison and to blast my hopes and ruin me forever. I trust, Sir, you will send some responsible person to have an interview with me."

Gen. SHERIDAN sent this letter to the Governor, by whom it was referred to the Attorney-General, Mr. LYNCH. By him it was returned to the executive office with the annexed indorsement:

"This man is a hardened criminal, a liar and a forger. I would not believe any statement made by him. I have heard at his trial proof that he had been in the habit of sending for attorneys to defend him, alleging that he had large sums of money in the hands of different persons, and promising large fees for his defence. His statements in this respect were all false. If DENNETT is in possession of information which would tend to the detection and punishment of a gang of counterfeiters, let him disclose that information to the proper authorities, and thereby establish a claim to the clemency he seeks. Then his application could properly be considered. At present I think it would be against the public interest to entertain his proposition. I decline to act in this matter unless DENNETT unconditionally discloses, to me or some other officer, the information referred to in his petition. I have no faith in the truth of his representation that he possesses such information."

Trial of Lawrence Hart in Indiana for the Brutal Murder of a Child—A Strange Verdict.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

WARSAW, Ind., Sunday, July 7.

Some time last Winter a terrible tragedy occurred here, which is on a par with the one committed by LINDSEY, that shocked the moral sense of the entire country, but, by some strange freak of juries is to be only punished with a few years' imprisonment, instead of a prompt and righteous execution.

A man named LAWRENCE HART, a citizen of this County, murdered a young lad named WINFIELD HINES, whom he had taken from the County Infirmary, the authorities presuming that he would furnish the boy with a comfortable home. Three weeks afterward the child was missing. Its mother made inquiry as to what had become of it, and was told that it had been given away to a man living in Ohio. Not satisfied with this, she succeeded in interesting some prominent citizens in the matter, who began to make an investigation, whereupon HART, having fled, after a long search, the mangled body of the child was found in an old well. At the Coroner's inquest, HART's wife testified, and others testified, that, from the very first, HART's treatment of the child was brutal and cruel in the extreme; that he whipped and beat it without mercy, almost, if not quite, every day, and that on one occasion he spent nearly a whole day in torturing it in every way wantonness could suggest, first whipping it with a leather strap, and then with a strip of board, until it was not able to walk, and then put it down in the cellar, where it laid down in the damp and chilly air and went to sleep. Then he took the poor child from the cellar and plunged its head into cold water and compelled it to remain out of doors until its feet were frozen. He then took it into the house, hung it up by the stairway by means of a strap passed around the body, and held coals of fire on a shovel under its feet. After torturing it in this manner for awhile, he took it down and made it walk the floor backward and forward, occasionally striking it with a leather whip, until it fell at last exhausted and senseless on the floor.

It further appeared that the day the child died, HART whipped it first out of doors with a stick of some kind, until it was so exhausted that it fell asleep at the table while they were eating breakfast. Upon this HART flew into a rage, said, "I will see if I can't keep you awake," and thereupon seized a horsewhip and whipped the child for some time, and finally struck it a severe blow on the temple, either with his fist or the butt of the whip, and knocked its head against a stairway, causing two more severe bruises on the back part of its head. He then allowed his wife to put the child to bed, and she states that she tried to restore it, but it died that night, when HART took the body away.

The discovery of this crime aroused the intensest indignation and excitement. About the last of March, Officer JACKSON COURTLEY, of this place, arrested the murderer near Mount Vernon, in Ohio, and he was brought here in irons, and laid in jail until the commencement of his trial, which has just concluded. The proceedings were heard before Judge TOWNSLEY, and the greatest interest was manifested until the close of the trial at midnight last night, when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, with a sentence of twenty-one years in the penitentiary. After the sentence was communicated to the prisoner he acknowledged his guilt, saying that he killed the child purposely; that he knocked him down with a hickory broom handle and kicked him in the side after he was down until he died. There is a great dissatisfaction among our people at the verdict, in view of the circumstances of the murder, and the question of visiting summary punishment upon the wretch has been mooted, but up to the present time no disturbance has taken place.

Sentences for Passing Counterfeit Money.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, July 10.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the first case taken up was that of the United States *vs.* GEORGE KEYSER, CHARLES HILD and JOHN I. HALLET, indicted for passing counterfeit money at Elizabeth. The evidence from several witnesses was to the effect that the defendants had passed and attempted to pass $10 counterfeit bills at their saloons in Elizabeth on the night of April 12 last. The young men were all Germans from New-York City. The jury without retiring rendered a verdict of guilty. There were four other indictments against the same parties for a similar offence. On the conclusion of the first trial they were immediately tried on the second indictment and found guilty, when they retracted their plea on the three last indictments, and were then sentenced by the Court each to three years at hard labor in the State Prison. The prisoners were all young men of prepossessing appearance, without any of the evidences of hardened criminals about them, and were much affected upon hearing their sentence pronounced.

A Charter Oak Monument Suggested.

A proposition is pending in the Connecticut Legislature to erect, at the expense of the State, a monument to perpetuate the site and memory of the Charter Oak. A New Haven paper, however, says: "We admire the feeling that suggests the idea, but is there not a weightier duty resting upon Connecticut before she proceeds to this act of appreciative generosity. It was the *men* of Connecticut and not the hiding place of a piece of parchment, that won her renown, and the monument should be to the men who honored the State, and not to the instrument they used in their extremity. When we have erected monuments to Governors WINTHROP, SALTONSTALL, TRUMBULL, Captains MASON and BALL, Generals PUTNAM, WARNER, ALLAN SPENCER, Colonels KNOWLTON and NATHAN HALL, General SEDGWICK, Commodores HULL and FOSTER, ROGER SHERMAN and WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, and when we shall have appropriately honored our fallen heroes in the late civil war, it will be time enough to erect a monument to the Charter Oak."

OBITUARY.

Death of the United States Minister to Bolivia.

Information has been received at Washington of the death of Hon. ALLEN A. HALL, United States Minister to Bolivia, at La Paz, the capital of this Government. Mr. HALL was a lawyer by profession, but for thirty years was connected with the leading newspapers of Nashville. In 1841 he accepted the position of Charge d'Affairs to Venezuela, which was tendered him by President HARRISON, which position he continued to fill during the administration of President TYLER. In 1849 he was appointed Register of the Treasury by President TAYLOR. He continued in this position some months, and was then appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Hon WM. P. MEREDITH. He shortly afterward was induced to take charge of the *Republic*, the Administration paper at Washington, and edited it for some months, and in 1863 was appointed Minister to Brazil by President LINCOLN.

Death of Gen. James Wisner.

From the Chicago Times, July 8.

Gen. JAMES WISNER, of Mendota, died at his residence, about four miles from this city, on Sunday evening, June 30, of a disease of the kidneys, of which he had long been afflicted, at the age of 76 years. Gen. WISNER was born in Seneca County, New-York, and early settled in Niagara County, on the shore of Lake Ontario. At one period he was known as having the best improved and finest farm in the State of New-York. He was quite prominent in the local politics of Niagara County, and one of the most wealthy citizens. In 1842 he became pecuniarily involved by signing for others, and lost nearly all his property. In 1857 he came to this State, and entered Government lands and started life anew upon the place where he died. By industry and sobriety he was enabled to see the labor of his advanced years successful. He presented all of his children with farms, and died ripe and full of years, known and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a Free Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors. In politics, Gen. WISNER was a staunch Democrat, in which faith he never faltered in our country's darkest hour. His military title was bestowed upon him by Gov. MARCY, of New-York, in the militia service of that State. For many years of his residence he was a Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of his township, although never since coming to this State participating to any extent in political matters. He leaves a wife and eight sons and daughters, and many grandchildren, and the community loses a good citizen and an honest man.

Suicide of Col. Van Emburgh of New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Journal, July 12.

We briefly alluded on Wednesday morning to the suicide of Col. VAN EMBURGH, a Democratic member of the Legislature from the upper district of Bergen County. When discovered he had apparently been dead for at least an hour and a half. On a board which had been used as a sort of bench in the granary near where he hung, was a slip of paper and the pencil which he had taken from the house, upon which, in pencil marks, was the following:

DEAR MOTHER, WIFE AND CHILDREN DEAR: I can live no longer. I find I am getting unfit to live. Farewell all God bless all of you. AEM.
May God have mercy on my soul. Tell ZEBRISKIE VAN EMBURGH to manage all my affairs. Good bye all.

It is thought that a sun-stroke by which he was slightly affected some three weeks ago, contributed to the unsettled state of his mind, and led to the commission of the fatal deed. He leaves a wife and five children in comfortable circumstances. During the war, he being Captain of a military company known as the National Guard, offered his services to the Government, was accepted, and with his men, duly enrolled as Co. B, of the Twenty-second New-Jersey Regiment. His neighbors, on his return, elected him to the New-Jersey House of Assembly, and last Winter he faithfully represented their interests, and at the time of his death was a member of the Legislature, and a member of an important State Commission. He was also an influential member of the County Board of Freeholders in Bergen County.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A Fort Laramie dispatch, of July 5, states that on the 4th, in consequence of a soldier being killed in a brawl at ECOFFY's Ranche, five miles below that post, a squad of soldiers was sent down, who burned the ranche and all the other buildings except the brewery, broke open and robbed the safe, burned several wagons, and brutally murdered a man named GEO. RIPTON, after disarming him and while a prisoner in their hands. ECOFFY's loss is $50,000, nearly all his possessions, the result of years of hardship and toil.

At a picnic party near Titusville, Penn., on the 20th, a tree was blown down and Miss REBECCA MILLS, daughter of Major MILLS, of the American House, was struck to the ground by one of the branches, and her left leg fractured in two places above the knee. Her friends ran to her assistance, but were unable by their united strength to remove the tree, and she was thus held firmly to the ground by its weight till an ax was procured, and the tree chopped apart in two places.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Very few passenger railroads in this city, we are assured will pay any dividends this month. There are some of them that never have declared anything for the stockholders, and that, probably, never will. With six horses to each car, conductor and driver, and the cost of feed and attention to the horses, a good many seven-cent fares must be taken before the question of profit is entertainable."

Three men entered the jewelry-store of Mr. E. BENJAMIN, in New-Haven, while he was alone on Wednesday noon, 10th inst., and while two of them engaged his attention, the third quickly stepped around the show-cases and dexterously slipped out of the case a small box containing from $1,500 to $2,000 worth of diamond rings. The theft was not discovered until they had made good their escape.

WILLIAM DOREY, of Boston, was robbed of $2,400 in a street car in that city on the 19th inst. The car was crowded, and he stood upon the rear platform, which was as full as the car itself. The money, $1,500 in Seven-thirty bonds and $900 in greenbacks, was in an envelope in the breast pocket of his coat. It had been intrusted to his keeping by a lady to exchange for Five-twenty bonds.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* learns that about a week since 160 Chippeways and 250 Sioux accidentally met near the mouth of Redwood River, just below Yellow Medicine, and, for the first time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, met in harmony, celebrating the event with dancing, feasting, &c.

St. Louis papers state that the brilliant meteor which illuminated that city on the night of the 2d inst. proves to have been seen over an area including Fort Leavenworth, Cairo, Evansville in Indiana, Lagrange, Sedalia and other points in Missouri, as well as across the river.

CLIFTON HARRIS, the negro who confessed being one of the murderers of the two old women at Auburn, Me., was sentenced on the 8th inst. to solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for one year, and then to be hanged at such time as the Governor of the State may direct.

The Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular to the clergy of his Diocese, with copies of the prayer for the Governor-General and for Parliament, altered to suit the new order of things—the word "Dominion" being substituted for "Province."

A letter published in the Denver *News*, from Fort Reno, says Judge KENNERS, Government Peace Commissioner, thinks he can make peace with the Crows, but the Cheyennes must be whipped before he can treat with them.

The grasshoppers, which seriously damaged some of the growing hemp crops in Platte County, Mo., have done no mischief there to the wheat, which is being harvested and giving an abundant yield.

The amount of incomes in Nebraska, as returned to the United States Collector, is $258,399: of this amount $229,629 is returned by citizens of Omaha, and $39,740 by all the balance of Nebraska.

The crops in some parts of Utah promise the best yield for the past five years. One county, which raised 85 bushels of wheat to the acre last year, will exceed that this season.

Application has been made to the Christiansburgh branch of the Piedmont Land Agency in Virginia, for sixty farms for emigrants from Pennsylvania and New-York.

Grasshoppers are said to be very destructive to wheat and cereals south of the Platte as far as St. Joseph.

The editors and publishers of Maine will hold their annual meeting at Biddeford on Aug. 7 and 8.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Ifreceived after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner DERBY, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES of July 6. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our cable dispatches are important. The Imperial Government of Austria has dispatched Admiral TEGETOFF to Mexico to recover MAXIMILIAN'S body.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has announced his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz, to effect the release of Mr. DANO, the French Minister to Mexico, of whom nothing has recently been heard. In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. OLIVIER said that unless the Liberal reforms were realized, war would be the inevitable result.

M. ROUHER, the Secretary of State, officially informed the members of that body that the American Government refuses to give up fraudulent bankrupts.

The vessels forming the American Squadron are at anchor in the Port of Cherbourg.

It is announced in Berlin that King WILLIAM is about to send an Envoy to the United States to make a new postal treaty with this Government.

In Florence advices have been received from Rome to the effect that the Garibaldians are menacing Viterbo.

An agreement has been arrived at in the English House of Commons whereby the Reform Bill will be passed to a third reading.

CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled yesterday morning, but immediately took a recess until such time as the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill should be ready to report. On reassembling a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution calling for information relative to the origin, nature and extent of the Indian difficulties. The report was laid on the table and ordered printed. A message was received from the President, and the Senate went into Executive Session. The doors being opened again, another recess was taken for half an hour. On reassembling, the House reported its action on the report of the Conference Committee, and on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate proceeded to consider the report. The report was then read, and debate followed, which was participated in by most of the members present. The motion on agreeing to the Conference report was then put, and resulted, yeas, 31; nays 6; absent or not voting, 16. Having been previously agreed to by the House the bill now goes to the President for his approval. Mr. SUMNER desired to call up his Universal Suffrage Bill, but was declared out of order. He gave notice that on Monday he should move to suspend the rule adopted preventing the transaction of general business, so that his bill might be considered. Mr. WILSON called up the bill making appropriations to carry out reconstruction measures. It appropriates $1,648,777 for that purpose. It was stated that the Secretary of War had forwarded a communication to the House on that subject, and that a bill would shortly be prepared to cover the ground. Thereupon Mr. WILSON'S bill was ordered to lie upon the table. The Appropriation Bill was reported from the House and ordered printed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. MUNGER moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee appointed to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels, to inquire also regarding the treatment of rebel prisoners by our Government. During the debate which followed Mr. ELDRIDGE asserted that Gen. OULD had informed him that when he (OULD) was Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, he had offered to deliver 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers to our Government without any equivalent, but that our officers of exchange had refused to receive them. Gen. BUTLER replied to this, that when any offer to deliver sick prisoners had been made the Government had promptly accepted it. The Arkansas memorial asking for an appropriation to aid in constructing levees, was taken up, and, after some debate, referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that irresponsible charges had been made of cruel treatment of rebel prisoners by our Government, and resolving that the House will entertain no resolution which implies other than the most kind, tender and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution is accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 108, nays 16. Mr. STEVENS presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill, and gave a brief explanation of it. After some debate the report was agreed to and sent to the Senate. The House employed itself upon trivial matters until the bill was returned, when it was immediately signed. Under a suspension of the rules, a bill was introduced and passed appropriating $1,675,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the Reconstruction Acts. The House then adjourned to Monday morning.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial, yesterday, Mr. CARROLL, one of the witnesses who testified to having seen the prisoner in Elmira on the 14th of April, 1865, was subjected to a searching cross-examination. Miss OLIVIA JENKINS, a niece of Mrs. SURRATT, discredited the reports of conversations at Mrs. SURRATT'S house, as testified to by WEICHMAN. The books of the Webster Hotel, in Canandagua, were introduced, and the name "John Harrison" shown as being entered under date of April 15, 1865. The defence claimed that it was SURRATT who had entered that name at that time, and demanded that the books be admitted as evidence. The question was argued at length, Judge FISHER reserving his decision until Monday morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday received and referred to committees a number of memorials and resolutions. In the Committee of the Whole the question of suffrage was further discussed, the question being that submitted by Mr. MURPHY, viz.: "Shall a separate proposition be submitted to the people whether a property qualification of $250 shall be imposed upon the colored citizens of the State as a condition of their exercise of the right of suffrage." During the debate the questions of female and colored suffrage were largely discussed. The Committee rose, however, without having agreed upon anything, and immediately thereafter the Convention adjourned.

A Mexican fillibustering proclamation, which has been conspicuously posted in our streets during the past week, and which was printed in the TIMES of Sunday last, is also being circulated on the Rio Grande. It comes back to us by telegraph *via* New-Orleans. It is reported that the fillibustering scheme is making considerable headway in the South.

LOCAL.

BERNARD DUFFY, who was a short time ago sentenced to the Penitentiary by the Court of Special Sessions, for neglecting to provide a fire-escape to his tenement-house in Pearl-street, was yesterday brought before Judge LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground that the thirty days for which he had been sentenced had expired. After some discussion, the case was postponed to Monday at 12 o'clock, to enable the prisoner's counsel to obtain a certified copy of the commitment from the Court that tried and sentenced him.

Justice DODGE yesterday rendered a decision in the case of JAS. HEENAN and MARGARET GRIFFIN charged with having caused the death of Mrs. ELLEN HEENAN, wife of JAMES, on the 14th of June. On a full review of the evidence and circumstances surrounding the case the Justice decides that, though there are suspicious circumstances, yet they do not sustain the charge of homicide or justify the further detention of the prisoners, and they were therefore discharged.

A conflict of authority has arisen between the Commissioners of the Gowanus Canal, appointed by the last Legislature, and the bridge-keepers on the canal. The Commissioners claim that the bridges came under their control by law on the 1st inst., while the bridge-keepers insist that they were appointed for one year from the 1st of January, and cannot be removed except for neglect of duty. The Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn is said to be on the side of the bridge-keepers.

Registrar HARRIS' returns for the week ending July 13, show the number of deaths in this City, (including the public institutions,) to have been 526. This is an increase of fifty-four over the number of the preceding week, and a decrease of 301, as compared with the figures of the corresponding week of last year.

About 1,500 New-York singers, representing all the prominent Saengerbunds of the City and vicinity, proceeded to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, to participate in the ceremonies incidental to the celebration of the tenth annual Saengerfest, which will commence to-morrow. The festivities will be brought to a close on Monday next.

The calendar at Special Sessions, yesterday, presented few cases of more than passing interest. FELIX DRESSLER was fined $30 for selling beer to a minor. The lad drank six glasses, to the best of his recollection. Assault and battery cases and petty larcenies of the every-day kind made up the calendar.

The Comptroller, after the 1st of August, will issue tickets to persons who desire to sell produce from their market wagons in the open street. The old method of collecting fees will be done away with.

The bodies of CHARLES STEWART and WM. R. TAIT, who were drowned by their boat being run down by the steamer *Norwalk* on the 4th of July, have been recovered near Bay Ridge.

A decree of divorce was granted on Saturday in the Supreme Court, Judge BARNARD presiding, in the action entitled OSCAR D. DECKER *vs.* ANNA MARIA DECKER.

A fire occurred last night in MACQUOID & Co's. pottery, No. 41 Little Twelfth-street, resulting in a damage of $4,000 to stock and building, both losses being covered by insurance.

The Fire Commissioners, yesterday, dismissed nine of the *attachés* of the Department for neglect of duty, &c.

Through the courtesy of Mr. EDWARD COOPER, purser of the steamship *Fah Kee*, we are in receipt of our Havana packages.

Our Pauper Sects and Charities.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in May last unanimously resolved to distribute the $10,000 placed at their disposal by the Legislature, exclusively to unsectarian institutions for the benefit of the sick poor. Ten societies applied for shares in the distribution, of which four were unable to deny that persons not of a particular religious belief were excluded, practically or formally, from the management of their operations. The patron sects of these four societies are various, but what they are is of no consequence to our purpose. The report of the committee to which the applications had been referred came up on Thursday before the Board, showing the facts and recommending the six non-sectarian establishments for aid from the public money. Whereupon the following preamble and resolution were offered and adopted, (Mr. BOWEN alone opposing,) and in pursuance thereof the money in question was voted around to the organs of sectarian and unsectarian charity indiscriminately, with but one exception:

> "*Whereas*, The resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of 8th of May, by its terms excludes many worthy and charitable institutions; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the same be repealed so far as it refers to religious tests."

Proper respect for the character of the Commission requires us to accept the reason assigned as the true reason for their action. On the other hand, a proper respect for the common sense of the same body requires us to presume the reverse. We perceive here a divided duty, and are brought to a stand; leaving our readers to guess how the fact, so evident in July, that many worthy and charitable institutions of the City are under sectarian control, was imperceptible in May, and how the plausible reason assigned for patronizing the nine institutions failed to cover the tenth, and a considerable number more of our "worthy and charitable" enterprises. Be these things as they may, we can do no less than presume that the principle asserted by the majority of the Board is one which they suppose to be popular, and to which they are willing to stand committed. Is it a sound and safe principle?

It will certainly carry us far enough, if it is to have a consistent application. Every form of doctrine in religion, politics, medicine and the rest of the departments, can get itself supported by municipal taxation on this principle, by simply laying out its campaign on the charitable line, and maintaining a "worthy" character. If the public are good natured enough to support everybody's good works and himself together by direct tax on everybody else, we shall have to submit and pay our share. So far as odds are concerned, the fact is, if the charitable interest can stand it, the City can. But we have a profound regard for true charity, sectarian or otherwise, Catholic or Protestant, religious or humanitarian; and we cannot shut our eyes to the corrupting effect which public largess exerts mutually upon charity and government. The whole history and outcome of the Anglo-American public almshouse system is a proof that real charity cannot be raised by taxation and administered by law. While we see not clearly how to dispense altogether with the hard-handed governmental system we have, as if its anomalies were not bad enough, must we corrupt the charitable character of every genuine work of mercy, by superseding the voluntary principle that makes it charity with a regular subsidy from the public funds? Just in so far as these institutions are taught to expect public money, the personal virtue, that gives them all their worth, is expelled from their composition and their operations alike. Pauperism does not degrade a man any more than it does a religion or a good work.

So much on the supposition that the principle asserted or pretended was impartially carried out, and the corrupting consequence confined to the so-called beneficiaries. But the common sense of the Commission, which obstructs our commendation of its candor, must tell them that no such consistency is possible in the nature of things. We venture to say that they expect nothing of the kind. Everybody knows that in practice the principle will be carried just far enough to conciliate each sectarian interest in exact proportion to the violence of its demands and the power of its influence. The practical operation of our sectarian largesses is to set a premium upon religious bigotry and arrogance, and to introduce Church influence into Government as well as Government influence into Churches.

If SIDNEY SMITH, in defining charity, had contemplated some of its present phenomena, he would have extended his description of it, as a benevolent impulse on the part of A to make B relieve the distress of C for the exclusive credit and benefit of his (A's) religious sect. Sectarian or religious charity, as such, is simply an effort to promote sectarian or religious ends, through the agency of charity upon the feelings of the recipient, or else upon the sympathies of the public. We would not intimate that religious charity, in the best sense of this definition, is not the best kind of charity. What we would call attention to, as a plain axiom, is that religionist charities are no more proper for enforced support than religious preaching and worship, and like the latter, cease to be truly religious in just so far as they become incorporated into the Government. The union of Church and State, wrapped up in this germ of religious bounties, will reach full development as soon as any one domineering sect can establish its superiority over all others. The lust of taxation and authority is neither Catholic, Calvinistic, Jewish or Mohammedan; or rather it is all these by turns, according to place and circumstances. But it is always and utterly unprotestant, taking the word protestant in the broad sense of resistance to all manner of constraint upon the religious conscience.

If the traditions of the Catholic Church all over the world lean to support and alliance with Governments and politicians, and if, as many assert, all this distribution and reciprocation of favors at the expense of the people originate in the mistaken demands of that interest—so much the worse for the Catholic Church. In its alliance with the tyrannies of the Old World, its temporal empire is tottering with them; and if the misfortunes of the Holy See in Europe shall not have taught it a new and better policy for America, they cannot but culminate here.

The interests of freedom, good government and religion alike demand, and now demand most urgently, a prohibition in the Constitution of all donations of public money to institutions under any kind of expressly religious organization or control.

The Juarist Triumph---What is the Prospect?

The vivid accounts which were given by our special correspondents in Friday's TIMES of the last hours of MAXIMILIAN'S empire, and of the scenes that initiated the Liberal triumph at the Mexican capital, had their highest value in the displays they furnished of the spirit which governed the Mexicans at the crisis of their revolution. We would that it had been such a spirit as actuates a great, magnanimous and abiding nation at such a moment. We would that it had been such a spirit as would give us some ground to hope for a noble future for Mexico. We have for years waited hopefully for the day of Republican triumph. We have, notwithstanding the past experiences of Mexico, tried to indulge the belief that the struggles of the last four years, and the dangers which have been discovered to lie in faction and anarchy, must have taught the Mexican people a lesson which would be put in practice as soon as they got free from the control of the foreigner. The character of JUAREZ, too, and the constancy with which he has adhered to the fortunes of the Republic, in spite of the fact that it appeared to be utterly lost, and in spite of all attempts to seduce him from the faith, gave us reason to expect that he would so manage matters as he advanced in the reëstablishment of his power as to fix Mexico in the right path, and give her a fair start in the way that leads to peace, order and freedom. JUAREZ had our very best wishes in this direction, and we have always given him such support as was in our power, and have urged our Government to sustain his efforts, even at the cost of its own convenience and sometimes of its own feelings.

But the event has disappointed us. Neither the Mexican people nor their President, much less their military leaders, have shown any such consciousness of realizing their own situation, their own opportunities or their own political interests, as to furnish the least hope of their erecting a governmental fabric which is likely to prove enduring or valuable. Their triumph—if we can use this word—has been accompanied by furious outbursts of passion, which have resulted in wide-spread destruction and sanguinary deeds that are an outrage upon civilization. Our correspondents have given details of the reign of terror, with fearful hints of the continuance of the reign of anarchy. They tell of executions, arrests, imprisonments, banishments, forced loans, confiscations and numberless persecutions. The letter dated the 26th of June, and published on Friday, mentions that *eighteen hundred* men have been shot at Queretaro since the surrender of that city a short time ago. Reports hardly less shocking come from other localities; and it was only by means not yet comprehended that PORFIRIO DIAZ, who is a cruel, despotic and ignorant man, was prevented from indulging in the wholesale executions at the surrender of the capital on the 21st ult., of which everybody was in expectation. As it appears, however, that a large proportion of the most prominent objects for his vengeance had escaped from the city before its fall, it is possible that he is only holding back his hand until they feel confidence enough to return, when they can be seized and subjected to the fate of their fellows in other localities. Our correspondent describes the City of Mexico as having the appearance of a place struck by a plague, or as it appeared after the monster MARQUEZ had distributed his *primera banda*.

President JUAREZ had not arrived in his capital at our last advices by mail, but he has doubtless by this time established his Government there. Whether he will be able to maintain it until a Congress is convened, or whether either of the revolutionary movements which have already been started against him will acquire such force as to upset his calculations, we shall ascertain before long.

One of our correspondents has given us the names of three leaders, commanding some 12,000 men, who have already appeared in Northern Mexico, and have issued their *pronunciamiento* for a separate and independent Republic in that quarter. ORTEGA, too, is reported advancing on Zacatecas, and his well-known animosity to JUAREZ will insure a desperate struggle for the overthrow of the latter. We are informed that all the Imperialist party, which is yet very strong, will join with ORTEGA, and, if he fail them, will join any leader rather than give in their adhesion to the Juarist administration.

It seems utterly impossible, therefore, in such a state of things as this, and with such a spirit as the Juarists have lately displayed, to indulge any hope for the pacification of Mexico. The only hope is that our own Government will show something like a purpose to put out its arm in the direction of Mexico. In the meantime, what pitiful rant and puerile propositions we are having in Congress on the subject.

The Fort Gansevoort Property.

Several years ago the City was the owner—as nearly everybody knows—of a plat of land fronting on the North River, known as the Fort Gansevoort property. Considering this land to be of comparatively small value, the City authorities disposed of it to Mr. VARNUM for $160,000, of which amount, however, they received but $40,000, and took a mortgage on the property for the balance. In the year 1862 the Common Council suddenly discovered that the land was of great value as a site for a public market, and forthwith a report and resolution were rushed through the two Boards to purchase the land for $533,437 50. It might have been a matter of wonder how the owner of the property could so exactly estimate its value down to the fraction of a dollar, but it should be remembered that this estimate was made by taking the original value of the land, and adding thereto so many thousand or million cart-loads of filling-in, at so much per load. Of course, many doubted whether the filling-in did cost the owner of the land as much as was put down; but Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, who was then the leading member of the Board of Aldermen, with persuasive tongue argued his colleagues into voting to pay over half a million of dollars for property they had a few years before sold virtually for $40,000, for, as it now appears, the mortgage was mere waste paper.

The Common Council were, however, determined to have the property, and the purchase was consummated in spite of the objections of the Mayor and the resistance of the Comptroller. Having got it, of course it might naturally have been expected that the Council would have taken measures to erect a public market thereon, for which purpose, as the resolutions stated, it was bought. But from that day to this nothing has been done in the matter. The City has been losing about $30,000 per annum on the purchase money, and the land has been lying idle.

It is now said that if the property is cut up into lots it will realize over one million of dollars, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have very properly resolved to make this disposition of it.

Thus, owing to the rise in the value of real estate, the City will actually be a gainer on its last purchase, though the price paid for the property was excessive, and the Common Council will have gained the credit of unintentionally putting half a million of dollars into the City Treasury.

SUMMER IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—The *Journal of Commerce* makes happy mention of the fact that while large numbers of New-Yorkers are deserting their comfortable homes for the high-priced inconveniences of country or sea-side hotels, loads of passengers are arriving here from Cuba and the other West India islands, intending to make their Summer residence in New-York. That which the New-Yorker, in his deference to conventional usages, turns his back upon, the foreigner regards as worth coming nearly a thousand miles to enjoy. We cannot better set forth the advantages of the metropolis as a place of Summer residence than in the language of our contemporary:

> "In the opinion of these visitors from the tropics, New-York is the model City to Summer in. They are surprised to find so many fine apartments which have just been vacated by lodgers who have gone to the country. They see the quick-running rivers on each side of the City, and the magnificent bay below; they observe that there is hardly a minute, day or night, when a grateful breeze is not blowing across the island; they find within the City limits the finest pleasure ground on the continent—the Central Park; they have the choice of dozens of lines of steamboats to take them on short excursions to spots of surpassing beauty and great historic interest, near New-York, and bring them back again within twelve hours. They have, in addition to all these natural advantages of location and climate, every artificial luxury that the wit of man can devise to make hot weather endurable. They are not long in discovering that the City is not only cool and comfortable, but also healthy. Next to mineral waters, or, as some would say, before them, sea bathing is prized as a sanitary agency, and that can be had in perfection within a few miles of the City. The further one goes for it the worse it is apt to be. There is no safer bathing, no smoother and harder beach, than can be found on that plebeian but popular resort, Coney Island, within an hour's ride by rail or steamboat. The remark has often been made, and it is true, that if that calumniated isle were fifty miles off, and it cost a hundred dollars to visit it, it would be one of the most fashionable and frequented watering places in America."

Affairs on the Plains—The Cholera at Fort Harker—Suicide of Major Cooper.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 13.

A special dispatch from Junction City, Kansas, says that the cholera broke out at Fort Harker on the 28th of June, since when over a dozen soldiers of the Thirty-eighth Colored Infantry and several citizens, including GEORGE K. EATON and WM. EDWARDS, of the Quartermaster's Department, and a brother of Capt. AIMS have died of it. There are now nearly twenty soldiers in hospital sick with it. The Surgeons think the disease is caused by the recent overflow of the Smoky Hill River.

Seven citizens at Salina and one at Junction City have also died with the cholera.

Major COOPER, of the Seventh Cavalry, shot himself through the head in a fit of temporary insanity, while on the march with Gen. CUSTER.

Volunteer cavalry are rapidly arriving at Fort Harker.

The Indians in the vicinity of Fort Harker have gone to receive their annuity goods from Leavenworth and Major WYNKOOP.

The Smoky Hill route is quiet.

The Dominion of Canada—Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 12.

Mr. COUCHON'S unpopularity is said to be the cause of the failure to form the Government. It is understood that Mr. CHEAVVEAU will be able to induce the same gentlemen who refused to join COUCHON to accept office under him.

An influential meeting was held at Lewis to-day, and resolutions were passed showing the advisability of the Intercolonial Railway being fixed at Lewis, under the protection of the forts.

An address to the Governor-General on the subject was adopted.

TORONTO, Friday, July 12.

A rumor is in circulation that the Government of Ontario will be composed of the following named officers: Attorney-General, John S. McDonald; Secretary and Registrar, M. C. Cameron; Treasurer, John McMarrick; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Geo. Jackson; Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Alexander Morris.

Burning of the American House in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, July 13.

A fire occurred here about one o'clock this morning, which destroyed the American House and an adjoining building occupied as a dwelling by the widow of JOHN GOSS, and by three saloons. The hotel was owned by B. W. SANDBORN, and recently leased by JOHN MUZZY who loses everything he put into it. The total loss is from $20,000 to $25,000. The building was insured for $10,000. The furniture and stocks were insured in small amounts. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

PASSAGE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill was not ready to report to-day until 1:30 o'clock, when the House immediately concurred in its recommendations, but the Senate indulged in a prolonged discussion, which terminated in its adoption. Both Houses then remained in session until the bill was reported back to them from the Enrolling Committee when they adjourned, and it was sent to the President. The only material change in the bill from the manner in which it was adopted by the House yesterday, is in the rejection of the provisions of the House amendment that district commanders shall not be removed without the consent and advice of the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

After disposing of the Reconstruction Bill to-day, the House passed a bill appropriating $1,600,000 to carry out the Reconstruction Bills, which is the amount, in round numbers, estimated by Secretary STANTON in addition to the half million already appropriated for that purpose. The Senate debated it for two hours, but did not reach a final conclusion. It will undoubtedly pass, and be sent to the President on Monday.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

It is understood to-night that the impeachers will make another effort on Monday to obtain a report from the Judiciary Committee before the adjournment. They will at least insist that the evidence taken shall be printed before the reassembling of Congress in November. Senator YATES will probably make a speech on the subject, and Gov. BOUTWELL will reopen the sore in the House.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a large batch of nominations, all of which of public interest were of appointments made during the recess, and duly noted in the newspapers when made. In the executive session that took place immediately after they were received, they were appropriately referred. Two treaties were also sent in, one between King KAMMEHAMAHA, of the Sandwich Islands, and our Government, providing for reciprocal free trade in certain agricultural products, and the commercial treaty in which France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States are interested.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday, the nomination of Mr. RAYMOND as Minister to Austria was considered, with other nominations, the consideration of which was postponed last Spring until December, and it was decided that they could not be touched under the rules. A motion to reconsider a postponement must be entered within three days after the action of postponement is agreed. Accordingly the President was informally notified of this decision, and to-day he sent in the name of Mr. RAYMOND again. It was referred the Committee on Foreign Relations, and will probably be considered next week.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH JAPAN.

The Post-office Department intends to apply to Congress for authority to extend our postal arrangements into the ports of Japan as fast as they are opened to the public. The Governments of France and Great Britain are making arrangements to that end, and Postmaster-General RANDALL very properly urges that the United States should not be behind hand, inasmuch as our merchant vessels will make regular trips to all of the ports to be opened. But little expense will accrue to the Government from the passage of a resolution granting the request.

UNION MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA.

A Union meeting was held at Alexandria, Va., last night, attended by a large number of blacks and whites, who were addressed by Hon. HAMILTON WARD, of New-York, and GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

A movement for the establishment of a new standing Committee in the House on Education, inaugurated by Mr. DONNELLY to-day, meets with general favor. A motion for that purpose was referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERSONAL.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is reported ill again to-night, but not seriously.

BASE BALL.

A dispatch received here to-night announces that the National Base Ball Club of this city, which is on a tour through the West, played and beat the Capital Club at Columbus, Ohio, to-day, the score standing ninety to ten.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, says the probable amount necessary to carry out the Reconstruction Acts, is $1,648,277. The general appropriation for this object heretofore was $500,000, which was distributed as follows: First Military District, $69,444; second, $69,444; third, $97,222; fourth, $97,222; fifth, $166,666. The Secretary says it appears by estimates that a further large amount is requisite for the first district, $80,000; second, $461,805; third, $27,778; fourth district, estimated to July 1, in addition to $97,222 already supplied, $245,539; fifth, estimate for one month, dated April 17, for $243,420, of which $166,666 has already been supplied, leaving a remainder called for of $76,753.

If Gen. ORD'S registers, estimated to the 1st of July only, should be continued on duty and pay to the end of July, there should be added to the above expenses for that month, at the rate of compensation stated in his estimate, the sum of $159,781; and if continued to the end of August, double that sum—$319,562. The same likewise of Gen. SHERIDAN'S district was estimated for one month only. If the monthly expenses continue for a period of two months at the rates stated, they will amount to the further sum of $218,420; if for three months, to $436,840.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the following nominations: GEORGE BANCROFT, as Minister to Prussia; Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND as Minister to Austria; JOHN HAY, Secretary of Legation, Austria, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. LIPPETT; C. S. FRANKLIN, Naval Officer at New-York; JAMES R. BOOTH, District-Attorney for Delaware.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL AND MURDER OF THE CREW.

Rear-Admiral BELL, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department from on board the flagship *Hartford*, at Yokohama, Japan, under date of April 30, the employment and distribution of the vessels under his command as follows:

The *Shenandoah* and *Wyoming* had sailed for Osaka with the United States Minister and suite. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, of the former vessel, had instructions to land the Minister under a salute and with an escort of the full Marine Guards of the *Shenandoah* and *Wyoming*, appropriate to the occasion.

Upon Rear-Admiral BELL'S arrival at Amoy on the 4th of April, he was informed by Commander BROAD, Royal Navy, commanding Her Brittanic Majesty's ship *Cormorant*, that when at Lakao, Island of Formosa, on the 22d of March, he heard that the American bark *Rover*, Capt. HUNT, had been wrecked on the Nile Rete Rocks; that her officers and crew had taken to the boats, and that Capt. HUNT, his wife, the Second Mate, and three Chinamen, landing in the bay on the south end of Formosa, were all murdered except one sailor (the other boat separated from the first boat in the night time) by the wild men who inhabit a part of the island. The barbarians are said to be of most primitive habits, wearing no clothing and occupying no habitations, but living in the mountains and thickets. Commander BROAD sent out messengers to the aboriginals, proposing to ransom the survivors of the crew of the *Rover*, should any be found, and two days after, accompanied by Mr. ANDREWS, H. B. M. Consul at Takao, proceeded in his vessel to the place of the murder. Upon attempting to land, however, he was fired upon from the bushes with muskets and bows and arrows, having one man wounded, whereupon he returned to his vessel and shelled the bushes, and then returned to Amoy. Upon receiving this information, Rear-Admiral BELL immediately dispatched orders by mail steamer, then passing up, to Commander FEBIGER, of the *Ashuelot*, then lying at Foochow, to visit the scene of the outrage, and endeavor to rescue any survivors, if by chance there should be any. He had not, up to the date of his dispatch, received a report from Commander FEBIGER'S movements in pursuance of this order.

The *Wachusett* is still engaged in guarding American commerce against the neinfi or robber bands on the Yang Tze River. The *Monocacy* was about to visit Canton and Macao, and to cruise to the westward of Hong Kong, to guard American the interest, and to suppress piracies and the Coolie traffic by our citizens. The health of the squadron continues excellent. The only death reported is that of JAMES ROSS, an ordinary seaman on the *Shenandoah*, who was drowned at Yeddo on the 24th of April by the capsizing of a boat.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The amount of fractional currency received from the National Currency Bureau during the week ending to-day amounted to $410,000; during the same period there was forwarded to National Banks and others $365,955, and United States notes to the amount of $100,000 were sent to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day was as follows: For circulating notes, $340,618,500; for deposits of public moneys, $38,878,450; total $379,496,950. Amount of National Bank currency issued during the week $160,550; total to date $303,206,276. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $4,425,962, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,770,314. The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was $349,000.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $909,722, making the total amount for the week ending to-day $4,875,294, and the aggregate for the fiscal year to date $13,206,960.

REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, July 12, 1867, relative to the existing Indian troubles, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of July 8, says:

The Indians now at war are the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 300 warriors; Minneconejou band Feton Sioux, 500; part of the Ogallalla band of Sioux, 250; the whole numbering about 1,600 warriors. These were the Indians who perpetrated the Phil Kearny massacre, and have since been carrying on the war in the north. On the plains further south the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, about 500 warriors, are the only Indians known to be making hostile demonstrations.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs condemns the military movements as inefficient to preserve peace, and recommends the location of the Indians on reservations and indemnity for outrages committed upon them by our troops.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The new Reconstruction bill was this evening laid before the President.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

The President, in addition to diplomatic and other nominations, sent to the Senate to-day the Reciprocity Treaty recently made with the Government of the Sandwich Islands, which is broad and exceedingly liberal in its character; also the joint treaty between France, Great Britain and the United States with Japan.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Land Office has reports that in the month of May the aggregate disposal of public lands in California and Oregon was 55,620 acres at the following local offices, viz.: Masswell, Cal., 15,890 acres; San Francisco, Cal., 9,538; Stockton, Cal., 5,651; Humbolt, Cal., 4,986; Visalia, Cal., 1,200; Oregon City, Orogen, 9,251; Roseburgh, Oregon, 9,104. The greatest portion of this land was taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law and sold for cash, the sales realizing $42,805.

A WRECKED CREW RESCUED.

Captain BLANCHARD, of the schooner *Sylvan*, from Bangor, which arrived here to-day, reports that on the 7th inst., seventy-five miles north-east by east of Cape May, he espied a small boat filled with persons who seemed to be in distress. On approaching it was ascertained they were the Captain and crew of the schooner *Bergen*, from Charleston, S. C., for Boston, loaded with turpentine, resin, rags, wool, cotton and moss, which vessel had been destroyed by fire.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Detached—Capt. Wm. Ranckendoff, from command of the *Constellation*, and waiting orders; Surgeon Edward M. Stein, from the *Potomac*, and waiting orders; Surgeon Wm. Fowler, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Potomac*; Paymaster George A. Lyon, from the *Potomac*, and ordered to settle his accounts; Paymaster J. D. Murray, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Potomac*; Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Malone, and Acting Ensign Jno. Boyle, from the *Potomac* and waiting orders; Acting Ensign Wm. J. Dumont and mate L. E. Daggett, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Potomac*; Acting Master E. W. White and Acting Ensigns Andrew Jackson and Peter Founce, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders; Acting Master J. J. Brice, from the *De Soto* and ordered to the *Quinnebaug*.

Ordered—Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawke to the *Potomac*; Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. N. Peterson to the *Massachusetts*; Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. G. Steele to the *De Soto*.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of HENRY B. CARLISLE & Co., of New-York, who state that they imported three hundred and two bales of wool, which arrived in port on the day before the new Wool Tariff Bill went into effect, and they ask the remission of the extra duties charged them under the new bill. Ordered to lie upon the table.

A RECESS.

At 12:15, Mr. GRIMES moved a recess for half an hour, saying he understood the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill would be ready to report at the expiration of that time.

At 12:45, the Senate was again called to order.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution calling for information, reports, &c., on the nature, origin and extent of the Indian difficulties, which was read and ordered to be printed, with accompanying documents.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 1:30 o'clock a message was received from the President, and the Senate went into executive session on motion of Mr. ANTHONY.

At 1:50 the doors were opened and the Senate took a recess for half an hour.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On reassembling a message was received from the House announcing the action of that body on the Conference Report on the Reconstruction Bill.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Conference Report.

The report having been read, Mr. TRUMBULL said he was ready to answer any questions in regard to the action of the Conference Committee. He might explain all the amendments, but he did not deem that necessary.

Mr. SUMNER could not help saying that Congress had not been sufficiently radical in this work of reconstruction. Three bills had been passed where one would have been sufficient. The civil governments of the South ought to have been swept away at once. He feared that Congress had not been sufficiently explicit in the exclusion of rebel influence. When reconstruction was accomplished then the time would come to open the gates to rebels—not till then.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Committee of Conference had no jurisdiction over the subject named by Mr. SUMNER. It had to take the bills of both Houses and compare them without introducing any new subject. The bill as it came from the committee was substantially what the Senate had agreed to. It had no new features incorporated in it materially affecting its character.

Mr. THAYER asked if section nine of the House bill had been retained.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it had not.

Mr. THAYER asked what became of sections ten, eleven and twelve of the House bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said sections ten and eleven were stricken out.

Mr. HENDRICKS felt it his duty to say that in signing the report of the committee he did not indorse the bill. He represented the Senate and not his own views in the committee and aimed to secure an agreement to the bill as it passed the Senate as nearly as he could.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, in regard to the section, that no district commander or member of the Board of Registration shall be bound in his action by any officer of the United States, that he did not approve of it, but that the House insisted upon it. He did not regard it as very important, however, for without it he did not think any officer was bound by a mere opinion. The Senate Committee agreed to this section only to bring about an agreement with the House.

Mr. WILSON thought that if this law was carried out without any interference, the Senator from Indiana (HENDRICKS) would have no cause to regret his silent support of the conference report. He believed that there would be no more trouble in the South if the three reconstruction bills were complied with. In his judgment, all discussions and talks of further guarantees were doing hurt and mischief. Under the provisions of the bills as they stood, the South could and would be admitted upon complying with the requirements set forth. He hoped the bill now before the Senate would complete the work of reconstruction. He believed it would, and that under the policy of Congress a majority of Union men would be sent to Congress.

Mr. FOWLER said he should vote for the bill, though it was not exactly what he wished. He believed it would have been much better if the majority party had so reconstructed the rebel States as to put the political power into the hands of their friends. Another omission was that it left the freedmen at the mercy of the land-owners of the South, instead of making them independent of them.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had voted for the original bills, and had seen no reason to change his opinion since. He voted for them because he believed that under them the South would be restored to the Union. He thought so still; he thought it would be restored without any additional legislation. He should vote for the report of the Conference Committee. If he should vote against it, it might be that a more objectionable bill would be passed. He hoped this would be the last legislation that would be necessary to restore the Union, and he looked to an early restoration of fraternal feeling among the people.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the report was more favorable than he expected; but when he came to record his vote he could not vote in the affirmative, because he was opposed to the entire principles of the bill.

Mr. CAMERON said if the Executive officer of the Government had let well enough alone, there would have been no necessity for this legislation. He voted for this bill with a desire that it should be an end of such matters; but if the rebels were determined not to take it, then Congress would come back and give them something else. If this did not suit them, then he should, for one, be willing to come back and legislate them into Congress.

Mr. DAVIS spoke against the report of the Conference Committee as but an aggravation of the original bill, and the supplemental, to both of which he was opposed.

On agreeing to the Conference report the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Harlan, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee—6.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Cattell, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Guthrie, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Williams—16.

So the report was agreed to at 3:30 P. M., and the bill goes to the President, as agreed to by both Houses.

[It will be found in the proceedings of the House where the Conference report was first presented.]

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUMNER moved to suspend the rule of Friday, the 5th inst., to allow him to call up his Universal Suffrage Bill.

Mr. GRIMES wished to know what was in the bill; he had not heard of it before. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER'S motion was declared out of order; it could only be made after a day's notice.

Mr. SUMNER—Then I give notice that I shall call it up on Monday.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WILSON wished to call up the bill making appropriations to carry out the reconstruction measures, and it was taken up. It appropriates $1,648,777 for the purpose named. A letter from the War Department giving the details for the requirement of each District was read.

Mr. JOHNSON said the letter was from the Paymaster-General, and he thought it inexpedient to make so large an appropriation on the estimate of that officer without a representation from the Secretary of War.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not like to appropriate money upon the statement of a Bureau officer. The request ought to come through the Secretary of War or the President.

Mr. CONKLING had just been informed that the House had received a communication from the Secretary of War, giving a detailed statement connected with this appropriation, that it had been referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and a bill would soon be reported.

Mr. WILSON said if this was the case, he would ask that his bill lie upon the table for the present.

After further discussion by Messrs. BUCKALEW, DAVIS, and WILSON, the bill was ordered to lie upon the table.

In the course of the debate, Mr. DAVIS, adverting to Mr. SUMNER'S recent assertion that Kentucky needs reconstruction, bitterly denounced Massachusetts as a disloyal State.

This called out Mr. SUMNER, who read from the proceedings of a Fourth of July celebration at Lexington, Kentucky, where speeches were made in favor of universal suffrage by Congressional legislation.

Mr. DAVIS said the meeting referred to was one of negroes and friends of negro equality.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation Bill from the House was then taken up, read twice and ordered to be printed.

LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill for the permanent location of all the Indian tribes in a territory, to be set apart for that purpose, between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13.

Mr. DAWES presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and concerning Cape-Cod Harbor at Provincetown. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. WASHBURN (Wis.) introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Homestead Bill to any public lands within the limit of any railroad grant in any State or Territory. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. DONNELLY offered a resolution for an additional Standing Committee of nine members, to be known as the Committee on Education. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

UNION PRISONERS.

On motion of Mr. PILE, the Select Committee on the treatment of Union prisoners of war was authorized to sit at such places, and to take such testimony, by such number of the Committee as it may deem proper.

Mr. MUNGER moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer a resolution instructing the Select Committee to inquire also as to the treatment of rebel prisoners of war confined in the camps and prisons of the United States Government during the war; also as to the facts connected with the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and why such speedy exchange had not been effected.

Mr. JUDD asked what loyal man in the North demanded such an investigation. He regarded the proposition as a reflection on the loyal people of the country. The question as to the cartel had been thoroughly investigated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He did not want to give the gentleman from Ohio an opportunity to make a hole in anybody's coat, or to get up a controversy as to who was responsible for any delay in the exchange of prisoners. He hoped that the loyal members of the House could not consent to any such investigation.

Mr. MUNGER disclaimed any intention to reflect on the loyal people of the country, and he asked whether if a high officer of the Government had given as a reason for the non-exchange of prisoners that he was not going to exchange healthy, well-fed men for skeletons, the fact ought not to be investigated.

Mr. JUDD recognized in that statement a development of what the gentleman meant by his resolution. It was an attack on Union Generals for partisan purposes.

Mr. BUTLER stated that he had been during the campaign of 1864 in charge of the exchange of prisoners on behalf of the United States Government, and that he and all connected with the matter were ready for and courted the fullest inquiry.

Mr. INGERSOLL advocated the adoption of the resolution, contending that to refuse the investigation asked would be a greater reflection on honest Union Generals who had charge of the exchange of prisoners, than to allow it.

Mr. LOGAN asked Mr. INGERSOLL whether he had ever heard charges made against the authorities of the United States for the treatment of rebel prisoners.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that he had read in some rebel papers charges of cruelty toward their prisoners of war. It had been charged that the rebel prisoners confined in Fort Douglas, Chicago, were not properly fed or clothed, and that large numbers of them were frozen to death.

Mr. ELDRIDGE stated that in a conversation which he had with Gen. OULD, who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of the Confederate Government, he had been informed that an offer was made by Gen. OULD to the Union officer having the matter in charge, (Gen. BUTLER,) and he thought Gen. GRANT also, that he would give them 20,000 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, making up the number, if deficient, with able-bodied men, without any equivalent, as the Confederate Government was unable to feed and take care of them properly, and that the offer was refused.

Mr. INGERSOLL resumed his argument in support of the resolution, declaring that it would be in bad taste for the Republican majority to order an investigation into rebel treatment of prisoners of war, and to refuse a like investigation into the treatment of rebel prisoners. It would not be either magnanimous or fair.

Mr. ELDRIDGE repeated the statement made to him be Gen. OULD, who said that he excused Gen. GRANT for not accepting the offer, as at that time Gen. GRANT knew that the Confederacy was a mere shell; but that its refusal, when first offered some months previously, was unjustifiable and without excuse.

Mr. BUTLER reminded Mr. ELDRIDGE that all the correspondence on the subject had been laid before Congress in January, 1865. In the Fall of 1864, after the exchange of prisoners had been stopped, a proposition was made by the rebels to give up the sick prisoners held by them at Savannah and Millen, Ga. As soon as transportation could be got, the proposition was accepted, and six steamboats were sent to Savannah, and took off over seven thousand men. There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army; and the offer had been made to the rebels to let them send cotton to New-York, sell it through our agents, and with the proceeds, procure what was necessary for their prisoners.

The question was taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and the motion was rejected. The resolution, therefore, was not received.

THE ARKANSAS MEMORIAL.

The question which was under discussion last evening as to the reception and reference of a memorial from the Arkansas Legislature, asking an appropriation for levees for the Mississippi River, came up, and the discussion was continued by Mr. MORGAN, who had presented the memorial, and by Mr. INGERSOLL, who had objected to its reception.

After discussion, the memorial was received—56 to

63—and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented communications, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, as follows:

From the Acting Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the relief of the Navajoe Indians, at or near Fort Sumner, New-Mexico.

From the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to alleged frauds on internal revenue in the Fifth District of North Carolina.

From the Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery, inviting the House to attend the celebration on the 17th of July. The letter was entered on the journal.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Irresponsible statements have been made by persons in sympathy with the late rebellion, implying that the Government of the United States had inhumanly treated its prisoners during the late rebellion; and

Whereas, No evidence has been produced to show that such allegations have any foundation in fact; and

Whereas, The loyal people of the United States are well satisfied that in no instance were its prisoners treated otherwise than with kindness and humanity; therefore,

Resolved, That this House will entertain no resolution which implies other than the most kind, tender and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution be accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise.

Mr. Eldridge objected.

Mr. Wood suggested that the preamble was inadequate. The New-York *Tribune* had distinctly charged that cruelties had been perpetrated on the rebel prisoners, and that there should be an investigation.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution and preamble agreed to by 108 to 16.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Stevens at 2 P. M. presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in explaining the Conference report, said the most of the amendments of the House had been agreed to, with some slight modifications, one of which he thought quite an improvement—that was in characterizing the authority of Congress as paramount over the whole subject. The House had made one concession in abandoning the final section adopted on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The Senate could not agree to that on account of some peculiar reasons, and the conferees on the part of the House did not think it worth while to split about that. The provision which he had most at heart was that which said the District Commanders should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. The conferees were about to split upon that, having agreed upon everything else. After conceding the power of Congress over the whole matter to be paramount, he could not very well see the logic of that reasoning which held that Congress had not the constitutional power to say that those officers should not be removed without the consent of the Senate; but he begged the House to consider that the Senate was several furlongs behind the House in the march of reform—perhaps he ought to say radicalism. Senators were coming up sidelong, but had not yet got square up. What he had just mentioned was an illustration of that. Some fragments of the old Constitution had struck, perhaps, in the kidneys of some Senators—[laughter]—and troubled them. At night, when they tried to progress, the ghost of the past Constitution was found in their way, and obstructed them. Perhaps that was natural enough; he did not find any fault with it.

The Conference report was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Butler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Finney, Gravely, Griswold, Halsey, Hamilton, Hayes, Hill, Hopkins, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Ketcham, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Price, Raum, Robinson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taffe, Tyler, Thomas, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Indiana, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom and Woodbridge—111.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Barnes, Boyer, Burr, Chandler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Haight, Holman, Hulburd, of Connecticut; Marshall, Munger, Niblack, Noell, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Taber, Van Auken, Van Trump and Wood—23.

The following is the bill as passed:

Section 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the Act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, thereto passed the 23d of March, 1867, that the Governments then existing in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not legal State Governments, and that thereafter said Governments, if continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power election, appointment or authority, derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the Government thereof, or municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill the vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Sec. 3. That the General of the Army of the United States be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing, in said districts, persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed, provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the Army, and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. That the Board of Registration, provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1865, and to facilitate registration, passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts, or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under the oath to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the Board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter prescribed, the Board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the Commanding General, for the ground of such refusal or striking from the list. *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified as member of any Board of Registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6.—That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before and who has afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or vote; and the words "Executive or judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted that the time for completing the original registration provided for in said Act, may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867; and the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said Act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and, upon being satisfied that any person, not entitled thereto, has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall, also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who, at that time, possess the qualifications required by said act, who have been already registered; and no person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

Sec. 8. That all members of said Boards of Registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail, or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

Sec. 9. That no district commander or member of the Board of Registration, or any officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 10. That section 4 of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a Board of Registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such Board.

Sec. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. Paine introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause certain muster-out rolls to be photographed to facilitate the payment of additional bounties.

After explanation and discussion the joint resolution was read three times and passed.

THE FRANCHISE OF CITIZENS.

Mr. Julian introduced a concurrent resolution relative to the franchise of citizens of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War with estimates of the Adjutant-General and Paymaster-General of additional appropriation required to carry into effect the Reconstruction Act.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a substitute for the joint resolution referred to last evening in reference to departmental printing. It provides that the concluding proviso of the 10th section of the law of March 2, 1867, shall not be held to prevent the necessary printing as heretofore done in connection with the issue, transfer or assignment of Government bonds, or notes, or official envelopes, or confidential circulars used in the Executive Departments by their own employes, which was passed.

AFFAIRS IN ECUADOR.

Mr. Banks presented a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report from the resident Minister of the United States at Quito, Ecuador, relating to persons claiming to be naturalized citizens of the United States residing in that country,—which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The statement is that wealthy native-born Ecuadoreans have by some means become naturalized in the United States, for the purpose merely of evading their duties as citizens of Ecuador.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate at 4:30 o'clock, announced that that body had agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill. The House, having to remain in session till the enrolled bill could be presented and signed by the Speaker, amused itself with personal explanations, the call of committees for reports, the call of States for resolutions, &c.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the Secretary of the Navy was instructed to report whether any officer of the navy has been retained on the active list after having been fifty-five years or longer in the service, or after he should have been retired by law; and, if so, by whose authority.

THE ARKANSAS MEMORIAL.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which the memorial from the Legislature of Arkansas was received and referred to-day. The motion goes over till Monday.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL SIGNED.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills presented the Reconstruction Bill, when the Speaker signed it.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Bingham moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing and having considered in the House a bill appropriating $1,675,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the Reconstruction Acts.

The rules were suspended, and the bill introduced.

Mr. Eldridge spoke about the extravagance of district commanders, alluding to Gen. Sickles as a greater harlequin than the commander of New-Orleans, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the display made by Gen. Sickles riding around Charleston in a coach and four.

Mr. Bingham replied that it seemed to him fitting that a man who had lost his leg in the defence of his Government should be allowed to ride in a coach and four. [Applause.]

Mr. Eldridge wanted to know whether it required more horses to draw a man with one leg than a man with two legs. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schenck insinuated that certain gentlemen had made their way to Canada during the war without any horses at all.

Mr. Eldridge retorted that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) had made a charge in America which, if he had continued, would have carried him to Canada.

Mr. Schenck declared that that was an old lie which had been exploded in the teeth of old liars.

Mr. Eldridge said he knew that that topic would make the gentleman (Mr. Schenck) get nervous.

Mr. Schenck repeated that it was an old lie which had been put down long since.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that he knew the gentleman had contradicted it, but the people repeated it.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hooper moved an adjournment till 7 P. M. Monday, saying that the veto could not be expected at the morning session.

The motion was disagreed to, and the House at 4:30 adjourned.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Continuation of the Defence—Cross-examination of the Elmira Witnesses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, July 13.

The defence in the Surratt case dragged along heavily to-day, betraying a much weaker case than the public had expected, after all the promise of counsel. The main effort was to prove an *alibi* by showing from the register of the Webster House, Canandaigua, that Surratt was there on April 15, 1865, under the assumed name of John Harrison. An entry of this kind was identified by Miss Jenkins, his cousin, as in his handwriting, but the landlord being called, the entry could not be proved as having been made on the day in question, nor by Surratt at Canadaigua at all. On the other hand, Judge Pierrepont elicited on cross-examination that the book had been lying exposed to all comers on the hotel counter, that after it was full it was left unwatched and uncared for about the office, and that it might have been abstracted for two months at a time without being missed. After the entry of John Harrison's name, three or four bogus names appear at the bottom of the pages, and the register contains very many blank spaces at the end of a day's business, when any one so disposed could fill in additional names without interlineation. It was also shown by the Government that in a sort of cash book, a check on the register itself, the pages from April 12 to April 20 have been cut out, thus preventing the verification of the alleged visit of Surratt on the important date. A sharp skirmish ensued between Mr. Merrick and Judge Pierrepont on the legal admissibility of the register as evidence to prove an *alibi*, and although Judge Fisher held the matter over until Monday for advisement, there can be no doubt but that the book will be ruled out.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, July 13.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Joseph Carroll was recalled and examined by Judge Pierrepont.—Witness knows Knapp and Cobell, and sees them in the Court-room now; saw a man present who was said to be Mr. Roberts; had a conversation with Mr. Knapp in Elmira before I came here; do not remember that Roberts was present; don't remember telling Mr. Knapp that I saw the man supposed to be the prisoner on the 13th and 14th of April; don't remember saying it was the 12th; don't remember saying to Mr. Knapp that the man was a tailor; I think I told Knapp I saw Surratt at Elmira on the 13th and 14th; don't think I mentioned April 12; my best recollection is that I told Knapp I saw Surratt on the 13th and 14th; think I told Mr. Cobell the same thing, and did not mention the 12th, as I recollect; Mr. Cobell mentioned to me that Mr. Knapp said I told him I saw Surratt on the 12th and 13th, and I said I did not recollect fixing those dates, but thought I said 13th or 14th; I fix the time because Mr. Offert left the store for New-York on the 12th, and it was the day after that the man called; did not tell Knapp and Cobell that I saw Surratt twice in one day; have talked to Mr. Knapp twice about this; don't remember ever seeing Roberts with Knapp; saw a man with Cobell who I was told was a detective from Washington; I saw Cobell at Elmira after my return from Washington the first time; when I came here the first time I went to see the prisoner, and I never told Knapp, Cobell or Roberts that I could not identify the prisoner; I never spoke to Roberts on April 14, 1865; I did not go to church on the 14th; I don't remember what time I went to the store; the store was not closed on Good Friday; on the 13th a man I supposed was the prisoner came in, but I could not suit him in the kind of goods he wanted; the man came in again on the 14th, and I told him the goods might arrive that day; the man came in in the forenoon; don't know if any one else was in the store; I did not see the man after the forenoon of the 14th; I never told any one I could not recognize the man; never told any one named above that I asked the man who came in if his name was Surratt; there was nothing suspicious in the appearance of the man; I thought he was a Canadian; I told Mr. Knapp I thought he (Surratt) was a Southerner; I did not ask the man's name.

By Mr. Bradley—When the man came to the store he came from the direction of Water-street; the Brainard House is on Water-street; (Col. Foster pointed out;) have seen that man in the cars, but never conversed with him; yesterday, after Court adjourned, I conversed with Knapp, and he said he understood me to say that the man was a tailor; I have been asked many questions since I have been here; understood Knapp and Corbett were hunting up evidence for the prosecution.

By a Juror—Mr. Knapp was very anxious to come here with me.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I was summoned by Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Cobell read the summons to me also; I know Major Fields; never told him I could not recognize the prisoner; don't remember that I mentioned the date to Mr. Fields.

Miss Olivia Jenkins sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—In April, 1865, resided at Mrs. Surratt's on H-street; I know Mr. Weichman, Miss Surratt, John Surratt, and Miss Fitzpatrick; remember the day the President was assassinated; John Surratt was not at home then; saw Surratt on a Monday night two weeks before; he had supper, and Miss Fitzpatrick got it for him; I remember walking with Mrs. Surratt and others on one occasion to church, and coming back Mrs. Surratt stopped at the Herndon House; Mrs. Surratt did not say she stopped there to see Payne; she did not say who she was going to see at the Herndon House on the night of April 14; I went down to the dining-room to supper; the bell rang and Miss Annie Surratt answered it; a Mr. Scott, from the Navy-yard, left two papers for me; that was the only time the bell rang; I heard no one going in the parlor while I was at supper; after supper on April 14 we went to the parlor; Annie Surratt retired very early; Miss Fitzpatrick and I were teasing Mr. Weichman till near ten o'clock; Weichman left the parlor first; I did not bid him good-night at his door that night; I did not notice anything peculiar about Mrs. Surratt; I was in the parlor all the time, and did not hear Mrs. Surratt ask Weichman to pray for her intentions; heard no such conversation; was at breakfast next morning; did not hear Annie Surratt say the death of Mr. Lincoln was no more than the death of a negro; did not hear Weichman say he was going to tell all he knew; on the night of April 15 I was in the parlor when Col. Smith and the other Provost-Marshal officer called; did not see Mrs. Surratt whisper to Annie; on the morning after the assassination I was in the parlor, and I heard nothing of the conversation as detailed by Weichman as having taken place between Annie Surratt and Mrs. Surratt about the suspicions that Booth's visits would bring upon the house or Mrs. Surratt's reply about the assassination being a punishment for the licentiousness of the nation; I think I know John Surratt's handwriting; I recognise Surratt's signature in this book. (St. Lawrence Hotel Register.)

By Mr. Pierrepont—I am a niece of Mrs. Surratt; I don't know Col. Olcott or Col. Foster; I was not examined by either of them at the Provost-Marshal's office; I was not examined by these gentlemen; I don't think that I was examined and my answers taken down; I was not examined at Carroll Prison; I did not give a photograph of Booth to Col. Olcott; I remember the portrait spoken of, but do not know what was done with it; I was not formally examined; I may have been asked questions, but I do not remember; I don't remember answering any questions; went to Mrs. Surratt's on a visit the latter part of March, and I stayed there till the night of April 17; I went there the last week in March; before that I lived in Prince George County, Md.; think I was at Mrs. Surratt's on March 28, but don't remember the day of the week or month I went there; I don't know what day of the week I came to Mrs. Surratt's.

David Barry, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley—Reside in Prince George County; am now an officer of the Maryland Constitutional Convention; during the war I lived in Virginia for two years; returned to Prince George County in 1862; was never in the army myself; had two sons in the Confederate army; I live a mile and a half from Surrattsville; on March 25, 1865, saw John Surratt there then; when I first saw him he was alone, and I afterward saw him with a lady he called Mrs. Brown; I think I saw Mrs. Surratt there that day; I accompanied Surratt from Surrattsville to Port Tobacco; there was a man at Port Tobacco who was in the Signal Corps of the Confederate Army, and I was anxious to see the man and get information from my two sons; Surratt said he might not return, and that I could bring back the carriage; [letter to Brooks Stabler, heretofore published, exhibited;] Surratt wrote this letter, and I brought back the horses and delivered them at Howard's stables, and I went immediately to Mrs. Surratt's after tea; I was ushered in by Miss Fitzpatrick; I found among others there, Mr. Booth, Mr. Weichman and a man named Port Tobacco; witness stayed but a short time; went there at Surratt's request, to deliver a message to his mother.

Cross-examined—The letter is dated 26th March, 1865; the same day witness brought the horses up; after bringing the horses up went to Mrs. Surratt's in the evening; saw Weichman there; told Mrs. Surratt witness had brought home the horses; witness thinks he saw Mrs. Surratt at Surrattsville on the 25th of March; on the same day saw John Surratt at the same place with Mrs. Brown, whom he said he was going to see safe to Richmond; the blockade runner was named Howell; witness knew him better than Surratt did; he was with Surratt on the 25th of March at Port Tobacco; Surratt said he knew a signal officer from Lee's army was in Port Tobacco, and witness went there to see him; Mrs. Brown was a slim, delicate woman; witness only knew her by name by Surratt saying so.

Bennett F. Gwynn, sworn: Witness lives in Prince George County, Md., about a mile from Surrattsville; knew Mrs. Surratt; saw her at Surrattsville on the 14th of April, 1865; she was at witness' house on the preceding Tuesday with Weichman; it was on business; she held a note of a Mr. Nothey in relation to the purchase of some land, and she came to see about it; witness was a party to the transaction; the debt had been due several years.

In this connection Mr. Bradley offered in evidence a letter written by Mr. Calvert to Mrs. Surratt, at Surrattsville, requesting her to settle a certain indebtedness, to show her business.

Mr. Pierrepont objected, that it had nothing to do with the case.

The Court thought it was not necessary to bother the case with such a letter, and it was ruled out.

Witness resuming, said he saw Mrs. Surratt at Surrattsville on the 14th of April, 1865, at about five P. M.; was passing, and learned she was there, and went in the house; she said she had started to come to witness' house, as she desired to see witness; Mr. Weichman was there; she went out to get in her buggy, and witness went out to help her in; saw her buggy was broken, and called her attention to it, and caused her to get out while it could be temporarily repaired; witness had a slight acquaintance with Weichman; he had been once or twice at witness' house.

Question—Did he say anything about furnishing information to the Confederates about the movements of the Federal army?

Objected to and ruled out.

Cross-examined—Witness was not in the Confederate army; was commissioned by Gov. Hicks as Captain of a company of cavalry; didn't see any guns at Surrattsville on the day named; had nothing to do with the escape of Booth, and nothing to do with interrupting Mr. Lincoln's trip up to Annapolis; witness had a substitute in the Federal army; sympathized with both sides sometimes during the war.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness took no part in the secession of any State.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Had nothing to do with blockade running during the war.

By Mr. Bradley—Come frequently to Washington during the war; never saw any pickets beyond the District line.

J. Z. Jenkins, sworn: Witness is the brother of Mrs. Surratt; was at Surrattsville the day of the assassination; was there when she and Weichman came; she showed witness a letter which she said she had received from Mr. Culbert; her business was with Mr. Motley and she got Weichman to write a letter for Mr. Gwynn to see Mr. Motley; witness was not in the habit of coming to town frequently.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Weichman wrote the note for Mr. Motley; he lived about five miles away in the direction of Piscataway.

At 12:15 P. M. the Court took a recess of fifteen minutes.

On reassembling, *Bernard J. Early* was sworn: Witness knew Michael O'Laughlin; saw him the morning of Good Friday, the day the President was murdered; at seven o'clock saw him at the Metropolitan Hotel; possibly a little after seven; witness went to O'Laughlin's room and awoke him; went to the barber-shop and got shaved, and while there O'Laughlin came in and got shaved; after that, went up to Welker's and ordered breakfast, and remained there until after breakfast; after breakfast, we went down to the National and O'Laughlin went up stairs to see a friend; about half an hour afterward I sent up stairs for O'Laughlin, and he was not there; went then down to Leichan's, and found O'Laughlin at the bar-room there; he had on striped pants and vest and a slouched hat.

Not cross-examined.

Edward A. Murphy, sworn: Witness lives in Washington; is a plumber by trade; knew O'Laughlin; saw him the morning the President was murdered; witness was one of the party that slept the night before at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Murphy proceeded to testify, corroborating the testimony of the previous witness as to the whereabouts of O'Laughlin on the morning of the day of the assassination.

William Failing sworn: Witness is a little deaf; witness lives in Canandaigua, N. Y.; keeps the Webster House; the book before witness is the register of that hotel.

Mr. Bradley here offered the hotel register in evidence.

Witness—This was the hotel book in 1865; on the page under date of April 15 the name of John Harrison is recorded.

By Mr. Bradley—Does the entry show about what time the party registered his name?

Mr. Pierrepont objected. If the witness would state that that party arrived at the hotel, then he could go on.

The witness resuming, said he was not sure he was at home on the evening mentioned until the latter part of the evening; the train from Elmira arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock; the name of Harrison is the last but one entered on the day named; witness was out of town that day.

Cross-examined—Witness thinks he was at home on the day of the assassination; when witness sold out to Mr. Chamberlin the book was sold to him; it remained with him till about ten or twelve days ago; witness brought it there to Mr. Bradley's office; has not seen the book since till now. Witness was handed another book by Mr. Pierrepont, which, after examining, he stated was the night-book, or check-book of the hotel; in it they were in the habit of charging up accounts of persons arriving at the hotel; it does not appear that anything was charged up to that name on that day; witness packed this book up and carried it home after selling out, and packed it away in the woodshed chamber; no one examined it subsequently, to witness' recollection; witness didn't see the name of Harrison written in the book.

Mr. Pierrepont here stated that he objected to the book being put in evidence. It is not proved when the name was put there, or that the man claiming it was ever at that house.

Mr. Bradley called *Frank O. Chamberlain*, who was sworn: Witness lives in Canandaigua; keeps the Webster House; witness purchased the hotel from Failing; purchased the register book also; witness had his attention called to the name of Harrison, at Canandaigua, by Mr. Bradley, Jr.; the entry was then as it is now; witness sees no alteration in it; witness don't know whether he delivered it to Failing to bring here; it was in witness' possession from the time of purchasing the hotel until it was brought on here.

Cross-examined—The book lay on the counter till it was filled up, and then laid on the desk; it could have been written in by anybody after it was placed in the desk; it laid there from the 31st of December, 1865, till it was brought here; it lay where it could be seen every day; if it had been taken away the fact might not have been noticed; witness could fix the date when Mr. Bradley came to see witness about the book; it was the 23d of May, witness thinks, when he came he subpœnaed witness as a witness; he said he had been there twice previously unknown to witness.

Mr. Pierrepont still objected to the admission of the book.

Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., sworn: Witness went to Canandaigua, arriving there on the 16th of March, 1867; went to the Webster House, and after registering witness' name, looked around the office and found the register alluded to, and found the name of John Harrison registered there; without stating the object of witness' visit he went away and came back again on the 23d, and looked at the book again; it was then as it is now; witness then made known the object of his visit there, and summoned Mr. Chamberlain as a witness in this case.

Joseph H. Bradly, Sr., sworn: Mr. Failing delivered this book to witness two or three weeks ago, and it has not been out of witness' possession since till to-day, and has not been altered in any manner; Mr. Bradley asked if the Court had any doubt about admitting the book in evidence.

Judge Fisher said that the entry might have been made subsequently to the 15th of April, 1865—by the prisoner himself before the 17th of September.

Mr. Bradley said that the prisoner was concealed in Canada at this period, according to the testimony of Dr. McMillan. He offered it as tending to show that the entry was made by the prisoner in Canandaigua on the date mentioned in the book.

The Court here examined the book, and Mr. Bradley called attention to the fact that several entries had been torn out from the check or night book, and that it had been packed away until it was placed in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Merrick argued that the prisoner could not have written the entry after the 18th of April, as Surratt was out of the country, and remarked that it could not have been done since his arrival on board ship in February last, for the prisoner had been confined in jail and prohibited from intercourse with the outside world. He was debarred by the Warden from the use of pen and ink, and the Court had ordered that no one should visit him.

Judge Fisher—I never issued an order of the kind, for I never thought it necessary to do so. I always thought that a prisoner's friends had a right to visit him while in confinement. Mr. Merrick stated that the prisoner's counsel had requested the Court to give no orders admitting persons to visit the prisoner, because there were certain members of Congress prowling around the jail desirous to see the prisoner for bad purposes, and the counsel did not wish them or other persons who desires to see him for bad purposes to go there.

Mr. Merrick went on to argue that on principles of common sense the book should be admitted. It was as entitled to admission as was the pocket-handkerchief offered by the prosecution with Surratt's name on it.

Mr. Pierrepont replied for the prosecution, stating that Surratt remained in the country six months after the murder, and knew of the trial of his mother and the conspirators, and being disguised and laying around the borders of the country, could easily have run down there and make any entry he chose to make in the book. The book laid there open to access by any one, and, of course, he would take such steps looking to his defence, as he saw the fruits of his own condition as a party to the assassination would seem to him to demand. He had ample opportunity to do it. If he was not an idiot he would be fixing up such testimony as would help him in his defence when he should be tried, which he anticipated would finally come.

Judge Fisher said it was past the usual time for adjournment, and he would hold the point over until the next sitting. He ordered that the Court now take a recess until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Discovery of Coal Beds on the Union Pacific Railroad.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 13.

Extensive deposits of coal have been discovered on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas branch, about 170 miles from Pond Creek, on the route of Alberquerque. Mr. Sanders, the proprietor of the Santa Fe stage line, reports the veins from eleven to fifteen feet thick. Specimens received here are pronounced a good quality of bituminous coal. At three feet a vein has also been discovered, twenty miles east of Fort Harker. These discoveries are believed to settle the question of fuel for the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Registration in Mobile—Suicide of a Flour Inspector.

Mobile, Ala., Saturday, July 13.

Two hundred and sixty-six whites and fourteen hundred and twenty-four colored persons were registered in the Seventh Ward of this city this week. The total number registered in this city is fifty-eight hundred and fourteen.

George H. Hilliard, flour inspector of this city, shot himself to-day.

Registration in Virginia—Purchase of Lands.

Richmond, Va., Saturday, July 13.

Registration closed in this city to-day. The colored majority is 119.

A company with $527,000 capital, paid up, was formed today, for the purpose of purchasing lands in Virginia for the erection of manufactories, and developing the mineral resources of the State. C. S. Hamlin, of Ohio, is President, and Thomas H. Wynne, of Virginia, Secretary.

Escape of Six Prisoners from the Rochester Jail.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, July 13.

James McMahon, John McMahon, Charles Range, Edward O'Brien, Lucasa C. French and John Kavanagh, who were confined in the jail of this county, the first named for bigamy and the others for burglary and robbery, escaped therefrom last night and are still at liberty.

THE MORMONS IN NEW-YORK.

Mormon Dignitaries in New-York—Visit to Brigham Young, Jr., and His Suite.

Among other Eminences and Highnesses lately arrived in Paris, the French journals chronicled the appearance of the son, representative, and heir apparent of the great Mormon prophet and ruler—Brigham Young, Jr., and suite.

The object of this mission from the far-distant Utah to the French capital was two-fold. First, to observe the last expression of the progress of the nations in the various departments of the useful arts and industry—not for the mere pleasure of seeing, but to turn their acquaintance with things to account in their purchasing, which is usually on a very large scale. Secondly, to hold conferences in Paris for the purpose of setting before the nations of Europe the claims of Utah as a point to which emigration might with advantage be directed. In this latter particular they were thwarted suddenly after their arrival in Paris by an official publication in the *Moniteur*, which warned them against the establishment of a system of propagandism in France. Many of the most distinguished French scholars and publicists, such as Dumas and Emile Girardin were anxious to hear the Mormon Gospel set forth by the distinguished son of his father; but their desires could not be fulfilled, owing to the peculiar operations of the French law. After a hasty "doing" of the Exposition, therefore, Brigham Young, Jr., and suite, left France to return to America and Mormondom. They arrived a few days since in this City, and took apartments at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. Young's suite consisted of his half brother, his brother-in-law, and the "representative Mormon" described in Dixon's *New America*, together with a number of *attachés*, and last, but not least, one of Mr. Young's wives and two of her children, who are really little buds of beauty and of promise, with transcendant clearness of eye and purity of complexion. Servants united in faith brought up the rear and shared maternal cares. Altogether it seemed as high-bred, as intelligent and as happy a circle as could be found anywhere.

They talked freely and affectionately of "the President," meaning Gov. Brigham Young, whom they regard as another Moses. They no longer ask anyone to accept him on faith but point triumphantly to his work—how he literally led the people through the wilderness and established Zion on the tops of the mountains, and gathered out from among all nations and peoples of every clime and tongue, the poor and the outcast and the down-trodden. "The stones which the builders rejected" he made the corner-stones of the tabernacle in the wilderness—this wilderness which faith and industry made to bloom and blossom as the rose. But they ascribe to God all the glory—declaring that their salvation could not be wrought out by aught less than the power of Heaven, which, through their journey in the wilderness, was just as signal as was the "cloud by day and fire by night" to their prototypes, the Israelites of old.

Assuredly the American Government did not prove itself protective to them in the day of their distress, yet no expressions of what we are wont to call "rebellion" escape their lips. They tell with exceeding pathos of their flight from Nauvoo, of the Winter's cold, the desolate region, the women's heroism, the graveyards on the route, each one numbering more bodies than did their halting-place so justly called "the city of the Saints," if tribulation purifyeth and faith sanctifieth.

On our visit to the party, Mr. Young, Jr., stated on being questioned to that effect that they had no fear from further governmental interference, that the sending of troops out there had proved itself to be an expensive pastime, ending only in advantage to "the Saints" who came in for their equipments, ammunition and other *impedimenta*. And, besides that, railroad and telegraph interests were opposed to the destruction of this Tadmor of the Western Wilderness. Moreover, if the worst came to the worst, the Mormons were able to win peace with the sword. But after reiterating again their absolute freedom from any fears on that head, he said, "Peace is our mission on earth; peace and the beautifying of our new Jerusalem—the city on the hills that cannot be hidden, and it shall be done, for is it not written?" They anticipate when the Pacific Railroad is laid, and the continent can be crossed in six days, that Salt Lake will become one of the most celebrated watering-places in the world; that wealthy, worldly people, who would not seek salvation within its borders, will seek pleasure, and thereby enrich the coffers of the community.

Salt Lake is much used by the people for baths. The sensation of bathing in it is delightful, and it is so strongly impregnated with salt as to sustain bodies without sinking, three barrels of the water containing one barrel of salt. The fresh water streams are also delightfully refreshing, running, in many instances, parallel with the streets, and turning, here and there, into yards and gardens, forming wells and reservoirs. These are all artificial, the street-streams being narrow canals. The climate is salubrious and the soil rich from careful culture. Large quantities of pears, plums, apples, peaches, grapes, berries and the various grains and vegetables are raised for home consumption and dried and cured for travelers and for commerce. All are firmly of the opinion that if they were driven out of Utah to-day it would be as bad as heaven, for no people could till the soil as they do. Now it is subjected to artificial irrigation which necessitates Coöperative Labor. This, the problem of the age, has not been brought to a successful issue under the most favorable circumstances in England, France, Germany and America, where it has been tried. But in Utah it has surmounted natural obstacles of the most stupendous kind. The cause of this difference seems to be incomprehensible to every writer on the subject. Even Hepworth Dixon, whom they acknowledge came nearer to seeing them in their true light than any writer before or since, makes the fundamental mistake of imputing their signal prosperity to their industrial system—lacking the insight to perceive that their industrial system, their prosperity, their *status* in the world is the natural, legitimate, inevitable outgrowth of their religion. This gives cohesiveness, this gives love, this gives individuality to everything. It seems impossible to talk with them an hour even on the most temporal things, and not realize how intimately their spiritual and temporal life is interwoven. Indeed, spiritual truth seems to be the end, temporal things present themselves only as the means.

They looked at their expulsion from Nauvoo as a blessing in disguise, but say the responsibility of the Government is the same as if it were fraught with only disaster. They hold the deeds of their Nauvoo lands still in many cases, and maintain that the Government ought to pay their present holders for improvements, and let the land return to its original owners. If the Government will not do it they will enter the market and buy back their old homes—not immediately, but when they want to colonize. The present stay of these Mormon dignitaries in New-York has an interesting mercantile aspect. They are heavy purchasers. Carriages, pianos, sewing and washing machines, silver-ware, gasfixtures, dry goods and books form the staple articles on their lists of purchases. From Geneva they brought watches and music boxes, and from Paris articles of tancy and of taste.

The school system is now receiving great attention in the Territory. Every child and youth is taught first of all things the tenets of the church. The Book of Mormon is the common monitor. Amusements are by no means neglected; they have had an attempt at horse-racing, but it is but fair to suppose that the "turf," the last expression of luxury, is as yet in its infancy there. But its stock of horses is among the best on the continent, and their ladies are fearless and graceful riders. Their theatre is the great resort of the community. It is a model structure, complete in appointment and elegant in finish. The players are selected from among the people. "Rotation" is a feature. Now and then, however, a star from California or "the States" stops over and gives them the very latest histrionic touches. Their system of ministers is very apostolic—they have no Theological Seminaries, but take each laborer in the vineyard of souls from the plow or the fishing-smack, knowing that the tenets of faith have been so deeply grounded in his mind, so faithfully carried out in his life that he need not think what he shall say—that out of the fullness of his heart he will speak; and believing that his words will be words of life to those who listen, they bid him God speed.

We saw a broad-browed, clear-eyed, able-bodied youth, who had just left the plow and was bound for a mission in Liverpool. He admirably embodied the once-popular idea of muscular Christianity.

They regard woman as inferior to man, and excuse such heathenish belief on Biblical grounds; but we could not discern any want of respect for her either in action or expression. On the contrary, her supposed inferiority seemed to call out their chivalry and courtesy. They say her sphere is home, her business to conserve, to order and arrange what they produce, to make home a place of rest, of beauty, of delight; to be all that is comprehended in the words wife and mother.

All writers upon the aspect of affairs in Utah speak of the "subdued" expression of the women. It is just possible that it is only so by contrast with the fastness and forwardness of ours. The one woman of the party whom we saw had a certain air that might be called subdued—but it was not down-trodden subjugation, but rather the quiet air of one who has peace in the present and rest and happiness, and no fears or anxieties about the future; indeed, she seemed preëminently womanly, wifely, motherly and ladylike; and talked of her husband and of her husband's other wives; of her children and her husband's other children, with an unconscious ease and grace.

Children seem staple articles, and give general satisfaction in point of health, goodness, beauty and quickness of comprehension. Indeed, after their souls' salvation, the children seem to get the largest share of attention, and it was quite interesting and refreshing to hear those great strong men talk of the young hopes of the house of modern Israel.

This distinguished Mormon party will soon leave the city for their home in Deseret.

They will be accompanied to the Land of the Saints by several hundred families—new converts—a portion of the "harvest" of the last few years' labor among the manufacturing populations of England. These are picked families, and their value is far beyond their number.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Conflict of Authority Relative to Gowanus Canal.—The Commissioners of the Gowanus Canal, appointed at the last session of the Legislature, attempted yesterday to take charge of the various bridges, but the keepers appointed by the city authorities refused to surrender charge of them. The Commissioners hold that the bridges should have been under their control since the 1st inst., while the keepers argue that they were appointed for one year from January last. Legal measures will, doubtless, be resorted to. It is said that the Corporation Counsel has decided in favor of the keepers, on the ground that they cannot be removed except for neglect of duty.

Father McDonald's Lecture.—In response to the request of a large number of the principal citizens of both districts, a lecture on temperance will be delivered this evening by Rev. Father McDonald, in St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, Lorimer-street, E. D. A large attendance is anticipated.

Miscellaneous Items.—The Brooklyn Police have, during the past week, made 460 arrests for different offences, from burglary down to intoxication. ....James Nolan, a carpenter, residing in Fulton, near Washington-avenue, was fined $15 yesterday for making an assault upon his wife with a knife....A boy named James Anderson, and two men named Thomas Wilkins and Thomas Flynn, were fined $5 each yesterday, by Justice Cornwell, for stealing sods from the lots of John Quinn, residing in the Eighth Ward.....The Sangerbund and Teutonia Singing Societies of Brooklyn, mustering about 125 men, left yesterday for Philadelphia to take part in the festivities in that city to be held to-day....Mary McCue was arrested yesterday on the charge of selling beer at No. 17 Park-avenue without a license. She was held for a hearing.

NEW-JERSEY.

Adventures of a Runaway Young Woman.—An account was yesterday given of a well-dressed genteel-appearing young woman, who was taken with a fit, late on Thursday night, while in a car, and who was taken to the Police Station, in Hudson City, where she received every attention that it was possible to bestow upon her. During Friday she had a succession of fits, but toward evening was somewhat improved, and, being rational, gave the following account of herself to the Chief of Police: Her name is Eliza Reed, she is 19 years of age, and is from the County of Tyrone, Ireland. Her father was a wealthy land-owner, and was desirous that Eliza should marry an old man for money and position, which she refused to do, and finally, six months since, to escape a forced union, she ran away from home and made her way to Montreal, where she resided about five months. Having a sister, residing in Brooklyn, and another, the wife of Mr. John Scott, residing in Hudson City, she resolved to visit them. A few days since she came on to New-York, and found her sister in Brooklyn, and on Thursday afternoon started to visit her sister in Hudson City. It appears that she crossed the Hoboken Ferry, and from thence proceeded to Jersey City, and while walking along one of the streets of the latter city, she was chased by a couple of drunken men, but finally eluded them by taking refuge in a Hudson City car, and the occurrence so frightened her that she was taken with a fit, although always before perfectly healthy. Miss Reed appears to have had excellent advantages for education, and is modest and unassuming. While under the influence of chloroform, which was occasionally administered, she sang church music sweetly. The Police made inquiries for her brother-in-law, John Scott, but as no such person could be found, it is believed that he resides in the town of Bergen. Meantime, the young woman has been removed to the house of a citizen, where she will remain until fully recovered, or until her friends call for her.

An Elopement Case—Doings of an Unnatural Parent.—A man named Jacob Jacobson, of No. 508 Water-street, New-York, appeared before Justice White, of Hoboken, on Friday evening, and made affidavit that on the 11th inst. Annie Jacobson, 16 years of age, daughter of deponent, ran away from his residence to Hoboken, and that one Charles Peterson had induced and persuaded said Annie to go and live with him as his wife, and deponent believes that they intend to leave for Europe; further, that Peterson is a married man. Upon the above deposition a warrant was issued, and subsequently both parties were brought before the Justice. The facts then elicited placed the matter in a very different light. It appears that some years since the complainant and his wife separated, whereupon Annie was placed by her father in the Half-orphan Asylum, where she remained until the age of 14. Jacobson then put his daughter out to service, where she was compelled to work very hard, while he took all her earnings for his own benefit. Finally, the tasks imposed upon Annie were so severe that she left her place about a week since and went to the house of her father. Since then it is alleged that Jacobson has endeavored to induce his daughter to enter a brothel in order that he might receive a much greater amount of money from her wages of sin than from her honest livelihood. Fearing that he would cause her ruin to be effected, the girl fled to Hoboken and took refuge with the accused, Mr. Peterson, who is her uncle, and he had succeeded in finding her an excellent situation with a family in Hudson-street, where she was living when arrested. Upon hearing the above facts, Justice White promptly dismissed the case, and the complainant failed in his nefarious designs.

Alleged Attempted Rape.—In the Newark City Court on Saturday afternoon, Peter Donohue had an examination on a charge of attempted rape on the wife of his brother, Dennis Donohue, residing at No. 32 Scribers-lane. Rev. Mr. Guenther testified that he heard the outcries of the woman, and going to the house, found her in a state of exhaustion and unable to speak from the exertion she had been compelled to use to resist the accomplishment of his designs. Mrs. Donohue also testified strongly against the accused, and he was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Youthful Pickpocket.—Wm. Hohenweiller, aged 10 years, was permitted to ride on one of Seiffert's soda-water wagons in Newark, and while thus engaged he managed to pick the driver's pocket of about $40. The boy left the wagon, shared with a couple of other lads, and all three went off on a boating excursion. When arrested, all but $7 was found in their possession. Hohenweiller admitted his guilt, and was committed, and the other two boys were discharged.

Cholera in Newark.—A young woman, named Magdeline Pereles, a native of Austria, died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 28 Market-street, as is supposed, from cholera. At 10 o'clock Thursday night she was taken with vomiting, purging, and cramps. Her brother procured medicine from a druggist, but it failed to give relief. Dr. Kuchler was summoned to attend the young woman in the morning, but she died before his arrival.

Defrauding the Government.—Simon Schlesenger, cigar manufacturer at No. 29 South Orleans-street, Newark, was arrested by Marshal Benjamin, and taken before the United States Commissioner, charged with carrying on his business without a license. He gave bail to appear for examination.

The Exodus to the Country.—The premonitory symptoms of the Fourth of July, in the shape of the fire-cracker nuisance, which commenced on the 1st inst., were the signal for a general exodus of all summer-traveling New-Yorkers to the country, and the outward flow has been on the increase ever since. All reports agree in saying that the country never looked so fine at this time of the year as now. The abundant rains have left the trees as fresh, and the grass as green, as when they first donned their Spring dress. One of the favorite routes of travel this season is by way of the Connecticut River valley to the White and Green Mountains, Lakes Willoughby, Memphremagog, &c. Starting from New-York at 3 P. M., by the New-Haven boat from Peck-slip, the tourist gets a daylight view of the scenery of Long Island Sound, and reaches the pleasant city of Springfield, at 10 o'clock the same evening; and after a comfortable night's rest, starts on the tour of the Connecticut Valley, with its everchanging and always charming landscapes, reaching before nightfall the base of Mt. Washington, Lake Memphremagog, Mansfield Mountain, or any other of the dozen favorite resorts of Summer tourists.

Chickering & Sons
American Pianos Triumphant
at the
Exposition of all Nations.
In addition to
The Grand Gold Medal of Honor,
the Emperor Napoleon, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
The Cross of the Legion of Honor,
thereby conferring to the
Chickering Medal
the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the
Three Juries and the Imperial Commission
placing the Chickering Piano at the
Head of All Others.
Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.
Cable Dispatch. Paris Exposition, July 1, 1867.
"Steinway & Sons, of New-York,"
have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition The First Gold Medal of Merit *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* Supreme International Jury.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"Paris, July 4.

The great Société des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to Steinway & Sons, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Paris Exposition.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,
Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!
NO. 699 BROADWAY.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

Anderson.—On Saturday morning, July 13, after a short illness, Georgianna E. Anderson, daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann Anderson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 West 21st-st., without further notice.

Brewster.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, July 13, Chas. M. Brewster, youngest son of George B. Brewster, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 138 Remsen-st.

Bacon.—On Saturday morning, July 13, of congestion of the brain, Alexina Proal, daughter of Theodore C. and Susie B. Bacon, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 354 West 23d-st., at 1 P. M. on Monday, the 15th inst.

Baker.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Saturday, July 13, Mr. Samuel O. Baker, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Corsa.—Suddenly, at Saugatuck, Conn., on Thursday, July 11, James Isaac Corsa, only son of James I. Corsa, of Fordham, aged 20 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, (Episcopal,) at Westchester.

Carman.—At Carmansville, on Saturday morning, July 13, Richard F. Carman, Esq., of this City, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at Carmansville, near High Bridge, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., until 1½ o'clock, also to meet the 2 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad at Carmansville Depot, 152d-st.

Egerton.—At Carbondale, Penn., on Thursday, July 11, of consumption, Jane Baldwyn, third daughter of Lebbaus and Jane Egerton, aged 26 years.

Griffen.—On Friday, July 12, at her late residence, No. 334 West 22d-st., Anna A., wife of the late John W. Griffen, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment.

Homer.—At Fire Island, suddenly, on Friday, July 12, James L. Homer, of New-York, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 156 West 16th-st., on Monday afternoon, July 15, at 3 o'clock.

Louiset.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 11, Alexander D. Louiset, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his nephew, Charles E. Deriope, No. 105 Allen-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Peters.—On Thursday, July 11, after a long illness, Mary Louisa, wife of Geo. H. Peters, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 83 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

Spear.—At Belleville, N. J., on Friday, July 12, James T. Spear, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Belleville, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Market-st. Depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 12:10 train from New-York.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 161.]
Coroner's Office, New-York, July 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in a Second-avenue car, No. 43, aged about sixty-five years, stout built, dark wig, full face. Body and clothes at the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

☞ See illustration of this Machine in *Harper's Weekly* of July 6, or send for descriptive circular.

ARE YOU LAME, CRIPPLED OR DEFORMED? Or have you or your neighbors a boy or child lame with contracted limbs, or curved spine, or crooked feet, or weak or paralyzed limbs or ankles, or who are entirely helpless, or who are obliged to creep or to walk with crutches, or whose limbs are shortened, or crooked, or drawn up, or who walk on the toes, or whose ankles roll over or turn inward, or who have crooked knees from white swelling or scrofula, or who has hip disease? All such can be cured by applying to Dr. MANN, at No. 133 West 41st-st. Proofs given on application. Abundant references given. Persons cured by applying as above.

CHRONIC CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA! $500 TEST.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., challenges a competition of his SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS for catarrh, bronchitis and scrofula WITH ALL OPPONENTS, and will deposit $500 against each of them on a fair test. He hopes thereby to save patients from the fallacious pretensions and deceptions hitherto practiced by false pretenders. Explanatory circular one stamp.

"HOW TO GET IT."—MANY ASK how may I get THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL? Answer—Through your newsman, or by post. $3 pays for a year; 30 cents for single No. See July Double No., new vol. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1.	No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5.	No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6.	No. 123 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8.	No. 286 Spring, 3½ P. M.
11.	No. 44 Av. C. (German,) 7½ P. M.
13.	No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14.	No. 212 Grand, 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.
15.	No. 273 West 25th, 7½ P. M.
18.	No. 176 East 22d, 7½ P. M.
20.	No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent. For a few weeks the day and Sunday-schools and meetings will be suspended while one of the new buildings is being completed. During this vacation the sick will be visited and assisted, and children to be placed in homes received. The office will be open each day from 9 to 12 o'clock. Mr. Van Meter will speak in behalf of the Mission on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South 5th sts., Williamsburgh, and at 8 o'clock P. M. in the Baptist Church, corner of Gouveneur and Madison sts., New-York. Several very sweet little singers from the Mission will be with him.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. D. R. Brewer, Rector.—The new Chapel on Gates-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., will be opened for public Worship on SUNDAY next, July 14. Morning Service, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service and Sermon at 4 o'clock. Evening service and sermon at 7¾ o'clock.

GENERAL CAMP MEETING, VINELAND, N. J.—Specially to promote Holiness; thirty miles from Philadelphia; commences Wednesday, 17th inst., continuing to 26th. Christians universally invited. Trains leave Camden, opposite Philadelphia, 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Excursion tickets. Look for showers of blessings.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS"—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Evening sermon will be a continuation of a series of discourses on Ecclesiastes. Free seats. Strangers are cordially invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. W. H. Ferris, P. E., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—"*Special efforts required to promote the work of God.*" To be followed by a camp-meeting prayer meeting. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Uriah Scott will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. The church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from those who attend.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH NEAR 7th-av. Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. The Sunday-school Missionary Association will hold its First Anniversary at 7¾ P. M. Preaching at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st. at 3 P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. W. H. De Puy, Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 54TH-ST., near 8th-av. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. George W. Baptis. Next Lord's day evening, (D. V.), Rev. Dr. Wescott, late of Bloomingdale Baptist Church, will preach.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seat free. All invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak before the New-York Society of Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, A. M.—*The Progressive Development of God*; P. M.—*The New Pacific Road in Religion.* Public invited.

REV. FREDERICK SILL WILL PREACH his eighth annual sermon THIS MORNING, in St. Ambrose Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts. Services in this church will be continued during the season, on SUNDAYS, at 10½ and 3½.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., with Divine assistance, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening subject—*Life in Heaven, the Soul a Spiritual Body.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Evening subject—*The Bible Adapted to All Men.*

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 14, 1867, and every SUNDAY there will be a circle at 10½ A. M., conference at 3½ P. M., and lecture at 7¾ P. M.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, July 14.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. Wm. Drumond Minister. Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THE ROD OF IRON.—THE MESSENGER OF God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Nations to be Ruled with a Rod of Iron.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, July 14, preaching by Rev. Rufus Ellis, of Boston. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7¾.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand.

REV. W. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, OF NEW-HAVEN, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—The hours of service until the first SUNDAY in September, will be 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7¾ P. M.; the afternoon for deaf mutes.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, Rev. T. M. Dawson, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

POLITICAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the above Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, on 13th-st., to take into consideration the unwarrantable imprisonment by the British Government of our fellow-citizen Col. Wm. Nagle of this City, and Col. J. Warren, of Massachusetts, for visiting their native land.

DANIEL B. NORTHRUP, Chairman.
H. S. Bancker, Secretary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 13, 1867.

$58,000	U. S. 5s, '71 C.	110½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	109
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New	108⅛
20,000	do	108
8,500	do	108⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109½
6,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. R. '64	109¼
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	108⅛
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.R.	102⅛
500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102⅜
2,000	Tr. N.. 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108
2,100	do....Small	107⅞
7,500	do......2d Ser.	107⅜
5,500	do. Third Ser.	107⅝
2,500	N. Y. St. 5s. '74	92½
21,000	Tenn. St. 6s x-c	67
10,000	Tenn. 6s. New	64⅞
25,000	do	65
20,000	do	66
24,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	59
5,000	do	59½
10,000	N. Car. 6s....New	59
3,000	do	58⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s	100½
20,000	do	100¾
5,000	do	101
5,000	do......2d call	101¼
12,000	Ga. St. 7s....nw	83
5,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	92½
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅝
10,000	do	26¾
10,000	do........b30	26¾
5,000	Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	80
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	90
10,000	do	89⅛
12	Bk. of Com.	116
40	Ocean Bank	101½
10	Bank of N. Ame.	105
19	Continental Bank	104
10	Fourth N. Bank	105¼
5	do	105
115	Phenix Bank	105
142	West. U. Tel.	47½
200	do	47¾
100	do........s30	47¾
200	do	47⅞
100	do........b30	48
100	do........b10	48
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	40
00	Canton Co.	48¼
00	do..........c	48½
20	Amer. Coal	45
00	Mar. Min. Pr.	23¾
0C	At. Mail	110
00	do	110¼
96	Boston W. P.	23
00	do	22¾
00	do	22⅞
400	Wells & F Ex.	65
100	Adams Ex. Co.	69½
40	Am. Ex. Co.	65
6	do	64½
20	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℔ cent. paid	11
300	Pacific Mail	143½
100	do......2d call	143½
400	do	143¾
500	N. Y. Central	105⅝
400	do	106
500	do......2d call	105⅝
100	Erie Railroad	70⅝
300	do........b30	70¾
500	do	70⅝
800	do........b10	70⅝
100	do........s60	70
400	do	70¼
300	do........s10	70⅜
200	do......2d call	70⅝
500	do	70½
100	do	70¼
300	do	70½
200	Hud. R. R.	109¾
11	N. Y. & N. H. R.	118¾
100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	20
100	Reading R.	104
400	do......2d call	103⅞
8	M. S. & N. I.	80½
100	do	80⅝
700	do	80¾
100	do........b10	80⅞
100	do........s10	80¾
300	do......2d call	80¼
200	Clev. & Pitts.	91½
600	do	91⅝
200	do........b10	91⅞
60	Chi. & N. W.	44½
1450	do	45
200	do........b10	45¼
800	do......2d call	44⅞
200	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	68¼
100	do........s10	68¼
200	do......2d call	68
100	Panama R.	258
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	119⅝
300	Chic. & R. I.	97¼
300	do	97⅜
100	do........b10	97⅜
105	do	97⅝
100	do	97½
100	do........b60	97¾
200	do	97½
400	Mil. & St. P. R.	48
100	do	46¼
100	do	46½
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63½
100	do........b10	63½
100	do	63¼
100	do........b10	63⅜
100	do	63½
200	Tol. W. & W.	49½
10	Mor. & Essex R.	65
100	Pitts. F.W.&C.R.	101⅛
100	do........s	101⅝
100	do	101¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M.C.	26⅝
100	Mer. Un. Ex....s30	17
100	Mariposa Min.	10½
100	Quicksilver	33½
100	Adams Ex. Co.	70
600	West. U. Tel.	47⅝
400	do	47⅝
1900	do	47⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.	105⅞
200	do........b3	105⅝
1300	Erie R.	70⅞
1900	do	71¼
400	do........b3	70⅞
800	do........c	70⅞
400	do........b3	70⅝
800	do	70⅝
400	Reading R.	103⅞
400	do	103⅝
500	do	103⅞
200	do........c	103⅝
200	do........b30	103¾
00	T., W. & W.	49
00	Mil. & St. Paul	46½
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63½
100	do	64
1300	M. So. & N. I.	79⅞
100	do.	79¾
200	do........b15	80
200	do	80
400	Clev. & Pitts.	91
600	Chi. R. I. & P.	97½
100	do........s3	97
300	do........b3	97½
100	do........b.5	97⅝
200	do	97½
600	Chi. & N. W	44¾
200	do	44⅞
400	do........c	44⅞
800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67⅞
600	do........b3	67⅞
300	do........c	67¾
100	do........b10	67⅞
100	P.,F.W.&C.ex.div.	101
100	do	101⅛
100	do	101⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26⅝
10,000	do........s10	26½
40,000	do	26½
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	143¾
100	do........c	143⅝
100	do........b10	143⅝
800	West. U. Tel.	48
100	do........c	47⅞
100	do........c	48
200	Atlantic Mail	110½
200	Boston W. P.	23½
200	N. Y. Cen.......b10	105⅞
600	Erie R.	70⅝
3600	do	71
600	do........c	70⅞
300	do........b10	70⅞
400	do........s5	70⅞
1300	do........c	71
300	do........b15	71½
400	do	71⅛
100	Adams Ex	70
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109¾
200	Tol., W. & W.	49½
300	Reading R.	103⅞
200	do........b10	[illegible]
400	M. S. & N. I.	80⅞
500	do	80⅝
200	do........s15	80⅞
300	do........c	80⅞
200	do........b10	80¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅞
200	do........c	91
200	do........c	91½
400	do	91½
200	Chi., R. I. & P.....c	97½
200	Chic & N. W.	45
100	do	45⅛
600	Chic. & N.W. P.	68⅝
100	do........s10	68⅛
200	do........c	68⅝
200	do........b10	68⅝
400	do	68½
100	do........s10	68⅝
300	do........c	68½
200	do........b3	68½
150	P., Ft. W. & C.	101¾

SATURDAY, July 13—P. M.

The Gold Room ruled firm at 139¼ ℔ cent. to-day. The Export demand of the day $2,596,122 in Gold, and $456,349 in Silver bars and coin. For the week the total Export of Gold and Silver is $4,659,935, as follows:

July 9, steamer Russia, Liverpool, Am. Gold	$1,285,000
July 9, steamer Russia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	150,004
July 9, steamer Russia, Liverpool, Mex. Silver	23,744
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havana, Spanish Gold	16,430
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havana, Doubloons	90,000
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havana, Am. Gold	60,641
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havan, Am. Silver	74,625
July 13, steamer Erin, Liverpool, Am. Gold	250,000
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Am. Gold	247,000
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Gold Bars	441,217
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Silver	23,940
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Foreign Silver and Gold	24,900
July 13, steamer Corsica, Nassau, Am. Gold	12,405
July 13, steamer City of London, Liverpool, Am. Gold	1,365,666
July 13, steamer City of London, Liverpool, Gold Bars	18,000
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Am. Gold	66,135
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Gold Bars	157,440
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Gold and Silver	23,260
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Silver Bars	399,149
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Silver and Coin	22,000
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Foreign Coin	2,000
Total	$4,659,935

The Customs demand for Gold during the week $2,139,000. The Treasury paid out $2,693,900 for Gold Interest. The Banks gain $2,000,000 in Gold and $1,000,000 in Greenbacks. They also add to their general line of Deposits $6,200,000, and only $1,300,000 to their Loans. The market for Money closes easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers. There is a pause in the advance in the Public Funds; the market early in the day was lower than on Friday, but after the Bank movement of the week was reported there was a renewed disposition to buy the 7.30s and 5-20s. The general balances in the Treasury at the close amount to $130,581,603, as against $130,492,491 the previous Saturday.

The Railway market recovered all that it lost on Friday, and at the close of business the demand was strong and prices firm. The quotations at 4 o'clock, (no late Boards being held on Saturday,) were as follows, compared with Friday night. There was continued excitement at the morning Exchange Boards, and in the Long Room in the afternoon, the *Bulls* on the Erie speculation having the advantage:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102¼	Northwest	45	45¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	111¾	N. West Pref.	68	68⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¼	108	Rock Island	97½	98⅛
N. Y. Central	105¾	105⅞	Fort Wayne	101½	101⅞
Erie	70¼	71⅛	W. U. Telegraph	48	48⅛
Hudson	110	109¾	Cumberland	40½	40
Reading	103¾	104⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	24	24
Mich. Southern	79⅝	80⅞	St. Paul Pref.	63⅝	63¾
Illinois Central	123	123	Toledo&Wabash	48½	49¼
Pittsburgh	91	91⅝	American Gold	139⅜	139¼
Tenn. 6s, new	65	66	Bills on London	110½	110⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. The market was weak early in he day, but improved at the close:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	135	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108
6 ℔ cent., 1868	133	5-20, c., 1867	108
6 ℔ cent., coup. 1868	135	5-20 cou., small	108
6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	110¼	5 ℔ cent. reg'd. 1871	116
500 & 1,000, '81	110½	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	107
5-20, reg., 1862	108	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¾	End. cou., 1874	107½
5-20 registered, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¼	7 3-10 1st series	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000 '65	109⅝	7 3-10 2d series	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds. The Tennessees, new, advanced 1 ℔ cent. on Friday's sales, making the rise for the week about 2½ ℔ cent.:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Mich. 7 ℔ c. War l'n.	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	65
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	66½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99½	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	51
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds.	51
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	N. Car. 6s	71
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	59
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100½	North Carolina n. bds.	58½
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	98½	Missouri 6s	100⅞
Illinois C. reg. 1860	98½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	96½	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	100⅝
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99	California 7s	122½
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1868	97	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. For the shares of the up-town National Bank, wickedly rumored on the Stock Exchange, on Friday, as in difficulty, 104@105 ℔ cent. was bid, and the Bank opened on Saturday morning with about three and a half millions of cash in hand:

New-York	120	Hanover	112½
Manhattan	135	Irving	100
Union	116	Metropolitan	127
National	111	Market	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Nassau	105½
Seventh Ward	106	Shoe and Leather	108
Commerce	116½	Continental	103
Ocean	101	Marine	140
Mercantile	110	Commonwealth	106
Pacific	175	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Chatham	135	Fourth National	105
Bank of the Repub.	116	Ninth National	104
Bank of North Am'a	104½	Tenth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	107	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort. 1867	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	85
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	99½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	87¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. con. M.	90
Hud. R. 6s. 1st M.. 1869	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M..s.f. '85	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M con.	89
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	113	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	99½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	77
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100½
Con. 7 ℔ c. 1st m.	85½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95
Lack & W Bds.	95½		

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the first week in July:

1867	$23,603
1866	21,394
Increase	$2,209
From Jan. 1:	
1867	$561,196
1866	563,394
Decrease	$2,198

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in July:

1867	$69,500
1866	61,710
Increase	$7,790

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in July:

1867	$60,761
1866	73,659
Decrease	$12,898

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $203,000; Gold Notes, $124,000; total receipts, $14,073,496 20; total payments, $1,812,650 06; balance, $130,581,603 05.

The income and expenses of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company for the years ending March 31, 1866 and 1867, according to the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

Income:	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$545,666 09	$457,665 26
From freight	748,078 38	737,001 15
From mails and express	46,690 66	41,763 10
From rent of track, &c	18,773 90	41,100 00
From rent of real estate	1,757 44	
From rent of machinery		21,833 49
From miscellaneous		2,173 67
Total	$1,361,566 47	$1,301,586 67
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$170,847 67	$139,729 83
Repairs of bridges	15,638 09	80,151 70
Repairs of buildings, etc.	14,372 06	18,284 40
Passenger expenses	139,765 63	148,086 51
Freight expenses	216,864 38	211,837 23
Other trains expenses	26,087 14	29,400 21
Station expenses	118,573 66	122,996 06
Office expenses	28,000 91	31,495 92
Shops, etc., expenses	39,663 11	22,587 40
Watching bridges	6,960 21	7,064 04
Miscellaneous	34,174 79	36,740 80
Total	$829,276 95	$847,594 10
Balance of earnings	$532,289 52—	$453,942 57
From which deduct—		
Interest on bonds	$123,151 88	
General interest & exchange	39,127 06	
Taxes—State	34,516 32	
Taxes—National	17,892 15	
Taxes—On manufactures	8,363 22	
Taxes—On profits	8,148 87	
Insurance	1,460 00	
Sundries profit and loss	734 65—	233,394 15
Leaving as net earnings		$220,548 42
Add amount to credit of surplus, March 31, 1866		547,076 86
		$767,625 28
Applied as follows:		
Two dividends of five ℔ cent.	$297,328 00	
Discount on bonds sold	65,720 00—	363,048 00
Leaving to credit of surplus account, March 31, 1867		$404,577 23

The gross receipts for fifteen years ending March 31, 1867, have been as follows:

1853	$321,793 17	1861	$618,071 07
1854	463,021 45	1862	646,205 67
1855	483,629 48	1863	877,403 86
1856	471,885 70	1864	1,083,328 47
1857	518,333 95	1865	1,241,856 71
1858	487,421 27	1866	1,361,566 47
1859	489,437 92	1867	1,301,536 67
1860	561,681 52		

President—S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU.

Directors—John W. Ellis, John Young, Geo. H. Hill, George T. Stedman, William Goodman, Lowell Fletcher and William Beckett.

Vice-President—John W. Hartwell.

Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick H. Short.

General Superintendent—Daniel McLaren.

Assistant Superintendent—Lewis Williams.

The income and expenses of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1866 and 1867, according to the *Railroad Journal* have been as follows:

Income:	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$409,739 74	$307,095 85
From freight	495,663 43	497,345 74
From mails and express	44,322 87	47,583 98
From rents, &c	1,631 42	1,338 00
Total	$951,357 46	$853,363 57
Expenses, viz.:		
Machine shop	$17,849 49	$11,895 16
Maintenance of way	188,713 07	201,106 61
Locomotive power	170,573 39	142,538 51
Train expenses	111,552 26	98,504 30
Station expenses	59,787 99	56,364 76
Office expenses	21,857 67	25,313 17
Rents to other roads	8,205 91	12,148 28
Mileage of cars	12,821 39	38,610 61
Miscellaneous expenses	20,062 08	12,925 08
Total	$611,423 25	$599,406 48
Net earnings	$339,934 21	$253,957 09
Applied as follows:		
Interest on bonds	$260,887 88	
General interest and exchange	269 73	
Taxes, State	30,717 48	
Taxes, National	13,143 03	
Insurance	315 00—	$305,333 12
Making an excess of expenses over income of		$51,376 03

The receipts during the past year compared with those of the year previous, show a decrease of $97,993 89; with a decrease in operating expenses and renewals, interest, taxes and insurance, of $53,688 30—making the net decrease $44,305 59.

The amount due lessee, as per last report, was		$171,845 51
Which has been increased:		
For construction	$24,136 49	
For fencing	5,590 24	
For equipment	4,590 00	
For right of way	501 75	
For Buffalo and Cleveland steamboat stock	25,000 00	
For Toledo improvement	16,762 14	
For sinking fund	30,000 00—	106,580 62
Advanced on account of expenses during the year		50,952 19
Total		$329,378 32
Less from sale of tug	$3,860 36	
Less from sale of real estate	2,400 00—	6,260 36
Leaving a balance due lessees, March 31, 1867, of		$323,117 96
Add interest on bonds accrued since lease and uncalled for		5,843 87
Total		$328,961 83

The capital stock (new) has been increased since the last report, $15,104 12, by the exchange of old stock and accrued interest, leaving $99,857 01 of the latter still out.

The bonded debt has been decreased $69,030 by the sale of bonds held in trust for that purpose and the operation of the sinking fund.

The first mortgage bonds, amounting to $283,000, fall due on the first day of July, 1867, to meet which the trustees hold a like amount of second mortgage bonds, which will then become the first mortgage, with the additional security of the interest guaranteed by the C., H. and D. R. R. lessees.

President—S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU.

Directors—M. R. Waite, H. S. Conklin, Preserved Smith, Lowell Fletcher, George H. Hill, John Young and Lynds L. Jones.

Vice-President—John W. Hartwell.

Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick L. Short.

General Superintendent—Daniel McLaren.

Assistant Superintendent—John H. Weller.

The income of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Company for the eleven months ending March 31, 1867, was as follows:

Income:	
Passengers	$80,563 00
Freight	100,003 64
Mails and express	8,956 56
Total	$189,523 20
Expenses, viz.:	
Operating road, renewal of bridges, &c.	$137,582 79
Rents to other companies	16,500 00
Mileage of cars	4,294 54
Interest on bonds	26,133 33
Taxes—State	2,817 25
Taxes—National	2,707 85
Total	$190,035 76
Excess of expenses, taxes and interest on bonds over income	$512 56

The assets and liabilities of the Company are as follows:

Assets:	
Construction	$807,083 29
Equipment	116,167 91
Real estate	700 00
C., H. and D. R. R. lessees	454 49
Profit and loss	512 56
Total	$924,908 25
Liabilities:	
Capital stock	$362,950 00
Mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1895	560,000 00
Interest on bonds unclaimed	1,958 25
Total	$924,908 25

President—S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU.

Directors—John W. Ellis, John Young, George H. Hill, E. W. McGuire, William Goodman, Lowell Fletcher, William Beckett.

Vice-President—John W. Hartwell.

Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick Short.

General Superintendent—Daniel McLaren.

Assistant Superintendent—Lewis Williams.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE DESBROSSES-STREET WHISKY CASE.

The examination in the case of Henry Tousakay and Henry Rich, who were arrested and taken before Commissioner OSBORN on the 27th ult., charged with removing unbranded whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse, in opposition to the law, was yesterday resumed. The complaint against the accused alleges that they had been "running" an illicit distillery on the largest scale in Desbrosses-street, for the last four months, during which time about $100,000 worth of liquor had been made and carried away surreptitiously. The informers against the prisoners are John J. Hawkins, of No. 255 Sixth-street, and Edward F. Jennings, the former engineer, and the latter fireman upon the premises, to whom the establishment is said to be indebted on salary account.

Three witnesses were examined on behalf of the Government yesterday, viz.: Cornelius Stagg, Special Agent of the Treasury Department; B. W. McDonald, a detective; and Charles A. Fowler, Assistant Assessor of the Fourth District. The evidence showed that the seizure was induced by the discovery of a secret mash-tub on the second floor—access to the tub being gained by raising a plank in the flooring.

The matter will be further investigated on Tuesday next.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: James Gore King, Sylvester C. Parkhurst, Wm. Walkley, Cornelius Lotton, Cynthia Isbell, Cornelius Paul, Daniel Cummins, Emeline B. Andreas, Joseph Kahn Stamm, John M. Bradhurst, Christian Stock.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: John Morris, Jane Kelly, Frederick Eckstein, Alfred Arnold, Louisa F. Faure, Catharine Klumpt, Catharine Wilken, Mary F. McGee, F. Hebarn, Emily E. Quye, Mary Tabaney, R. B. Webster, Benj. Baum, Catharine Baker, C. Cadmus, T. B. Clifford, Sarah Dowds, Regina Ilsen, John McGuire, Bridget Smith, J. H. Vanderbeck, Jos. Benson, Louisa Hansman, M. J. Kennelly, Alice Murphy, A. B. Smith, Philip Clark, Susan Carrigan, Herman Berring, Marry Parv, J. Calern.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following persons: John Pearce, guardian of Mary A. and Robt. C. Pearce; John Cunningham, guardian of Thomas A. Dowds; Jos. A. Lippe, guardian of Anna Lippe; Thos. Burns, guardian of Rose Smith and Mary Smith; David B. Williamson, guardian of Mary B. and Georgiana Williamson; Henry Zuelch, guardian of Anna Eliza Zuelch; Michael Flood, guardian of Alice and Annie Flood; John Meytan, guardian of Jos. A. Dudgeon; Henry C. Petty, guardian of Edith Margt. Petty; John Unquehener, guardian of Chas. Unquehener; El. M. Robbins, guardian of M. B. Robbins.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 13.

By Judge Leonard.

L. R. Wells et al. *vs.* J. M. Bacigalupi; motion granted with $10 costs. Wm. J. Peck et al. *vs.* George H. Felt et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Alfred Salamon *vs.* Robert Young et al.; motion granted; $10 costs to abide the event.

By Judge Ingraham.

Nibio *vs.* Binsse, &c.; order settled. J. C. Fisher, *vs.* George Fiske et al.; the amendment may be allowed at any time before the return is made to the Appellate Court. If the return has not been made, the motion is granted. If made, the motion is denied.

By Judge Barnard.

Oscar D. Decker *vs.* Anna Maria Decker; motion of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions, usually a long one on Saturday, was not so yesterday, and the duties of the Court were less arduous than customary at the close of the week.

TWO WAYS OF IT.

Charles Russell, John Smith and Thomas Crawford, three respectably-dressed young men, were called to answer the complaint of Officer Augustus Moring, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who charged them with assaulting and beating him on the evening of Sunday, the 30th of June last. Moring stated that on the day and at the time named in the complaint, he was passing along Ninth-avenue on duty, and that when in the neighborhood of Seventeenth-street he heard loud talking, which proceeded from a group of five persons, of which the prisoners formed a part. He remonstrated with them, and was abused in reply. Hard words followed, and ultimately blows, by which he swore he was felled to the ground, losing his club in the fall.

On cross-examination by Mr. Howe, Moring would not swear that he had not been drinking that day, and confessed to hitting one of the crowd with his club.

Officer John McKee came up in time to see Moring lying on the ground without his club, but did not see who laid him out.

Moring, when under cross-examination, played the bully so well in manner and language as to call for a reprimand from the Court. When asked to repeat his reply to a question, his answer was: "I told you before." The general bearing of the complainant was insolent throughout, both to the Court and counsel, and gave the impression to all who heard him that the probability was that he and not the defendants provoked the assault.

Mr. McGowran swore that he was of the party of young men on Sunday; that they were going home quietly when the officer, whom he believed was drunk, came up behind and without any provocation struck him (McGowran) a blow with his club which knocked him senseless, or as he himself expressed it, knocked "him higher than a kite." Smith, one of the prisoners against whom there was no complaint, was discharged and called up as a witness. He testified in substance corroborating McGowran's evidence. There was clearly no case against the young men who were discharged.

NO APPEARANCE—A TART SPEECH.

Horton P. Ryder was brought up charged with an assault upon the person of Henry Freitzig, on the 1st day of July. The complainant failing to appear, it was upon inquiry ascertained that he had died since the occurrence. There was no effort made to show that the death was in any way attributed to the conduct of the prisoner; he was therefore discharged. On his way from the bar, he turned to the Court and said that he supposed that the defendant preferred having it tried before a higher tribunal. Witty, but heartless.

THEY MIXED THE DRINK.

John T. Nolan charged Wm. Syring, a saloon-keeper, with assaulting him in his place of business. Complainant stated that he went in for some fresh lager-beer with a "kittle." Syring drew part of the beer from one cask, and proceeded to draw the balance from another, to which process he objected, and refused to take the drink, whereupon a row occurred in which he was beaten. Further testimony showed that there was a shindy all round, in which the "kittle" and a club, kept for ornament behind the counter of course, played a very conspicuous part. As it appeared that everybody participated in the punishment in about equal degrees, some exhibiting plastered heads, others cut hands, and others divers injuries by contusion, the prisoners were allowed to go with a caution.

THE TERRIER AND THE CAT.

Edward Hart was called to answer the complaint of a little fellow named Jas. Gough for "punching him in the belly." James stated that Hart had a cat which he was abusing; that he caught it by the tail, and swung it around, flinging it among the boys; that he (witness) spoke to him, and that he then came and punched him. In reply to the Court, he said the exact words he used were: "You big-headed terrier, how would you like to be swung around in that way yourself?" The Court reprimanded the boy for his speaking to the defendant, who was so much older than himself, in that insolent way, and ordered him to go home, dismissing the charge against Hart. Luckily for Hart, there was no one present to prefer the charge of cruelty to the cat.

SELLING BEER TO A MINOR.

Felix Drexler was fined $30 for selling lager-beer to a lad named James Delaney. James confessed to his having drank six glasses, and other witnesses testified to their having seen Drexler receive money from the boy.

CROTON OR BEER.

Charles Tool was charged by Officer H. S. Rose with violation of the Excise Law, by selling beer after 12 o'clock. He (the officer) got in by the back door, and he found five men sitting in the saloon. He saw no drinks near them, and the saloon in every other required way cleared for the night. The men who were present were called as witnesses, and testified that they had had no drink after 11:30 o'clock; that they were talking about the Croton water, of which they were receiving such a bad supply this Summer. The evidence against the defendant being very weak indeed, he was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Carter, a colored man, was charged by his fellow-lodger, Peter Cardoza, of like color, with stealing his coat and pantaloons, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Dan Lanigan, aged about 12 years, was convicted of attempting a burglary at No. 61 New-Chambers-street. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Daniel Warren, aged eight years, was charged with stealing nineteen pairs of hinges, the property of Stephen Conklin, a carpenter. He was returned to his parents, sentence being suspended.

Jane Brown, charged by Catharine Manning with striking her and biting her, was found guilty of the offence and sent ten days to the City Prison.

Frances Waters, charged by Officer Finklan with keeping a disorderly house in Thomas-street. The Court suspended judgment, instructing the defendant to get clear of the premises immediately.

James H. Johnson, colored, was charged with stealing three leather bags from the store of Geo. T. McFarland, No. 1,284 Broadway. Officer Hogan saw the prisoner leave the store with the bags, pursued him and captured him. Six months Penitentiary.

Robert Maley was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for striking a colored man named Jacob Cornwell Dix without provocation of any kind.

Jeremiah Strickland who appeared (more than half seas over) to answer the complaint of Archibald Rall, who charged him with assault and battery, was found guilty and sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary, where he would have leisure and opportunity to "sleep off his load."

Miss Williams, colored, tried on last Court day and found guilty of keeping a disorderly house in Laurens-street, was called up for sentence. Justice DOWLING said that he had taken into consideration the fact that the prisoner had given up the dance house, and gave her some credit for truth in her intentions not again to defy the law in this manner, but it was necessary as an example to others and as some guarantee of protection to those who wished to sleep peacefully at nights, that she and such as she, should be punished, being instrumental to these midnight disturbances. She would therefore have to be imprisoned one month and pay a fine of $50.

A * * *, 180 CHAMBERS-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

Messrs. Lehmann, Sommers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—In justice to your firm we feel it our duty to state that, upon examination into the facts connected with the charge of purchasing a lot of whisky that had been stolen from us, you were virtually innocent in purchasing the whisky, and that it is manifest that you had no reason for supposing the property to have been stolen.

We exceedingly regret the unfavorable report that was made of the case through the Press. The action of the Judge in promptly dismissing the charge as soon as he learned the facts, is probably a sufficient vindication.

You are at liberty to make any use of this note that you may think proper. Truly yours,

JAMES E. MORRIS & CO.

Sudden Death in Springfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, July 12.

A stranger who stopped at the Indian Orchard Hotel, Wednesday night, did not get up to breakfast, Thursday morning, and his room being entered about 9 o'clock, he was found dead in bed. He had been quite sociable the night before, though he had complained of illness just after supper. There were no marks of violence, and nothing to justify the supposition that his death was the result of foul play. He was a clean, well-dressed, lame man of apparently 45, and his conversation the night before had shown him to be well read. Notwithstanding he was in seemingly good circumstances, only $2 were found in his wallet. His handkerchief, which was marked "J. L. G. Ward," furnished the first clue to his identity, and it was afterward found that he spent Tuesday night at the Massasoit House, where he registered himself by the same name and as from New-York. A letter in his pocket, dated "Home, June 30," and signed "Ware," says, "HOGEBOORN has accepted our offer, but can only pay $2,500 down;" and on another paper containing two neat mechanical drawings, was written, "Will you take $4,000?" It is therefore concluded that the deceased was a person of some means. His body will be placed in a tomb until his friends can hear of his death and claim the remains.

A Baloon Wedding in Alleghany.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 9.

The principal attraction at Union Park, Alleghany City, on Saturday, was the aerial wedding and bridal excursion. Over a thousand persons were present to witness it. The principals in the affair were Miss MAGGIE FORNSHELL, of Wooster, Ohio, and Mr. W. J. SMITHSON, of Philadelphia, Alderman STRAIN officiating. At 4:30 o'clock Alderman STRAIN and the happy pair entered the hymenial chariot, and were elevated to a height of several hundred feet, when they were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The balloon was then lowered, the Alderman's place taken by Professor THURSTON, the aeronaut, and when all things were ready the fastenings were cut loose, and the balloon, with its precious freight, ascended rapidly with a graceful motion, bearing directly southeast, and passing over both Alleghany and Pittsburgh. The balloon kept on its course up the Monongahela, and landed safely about a mile above McKeesport a few minutes after 5 o'clock, making a trip of about twenty miles in a little over half an hour.

Gold Discoveries in New-Mexico.

A letter from the Internal Revenue Assessor's Office, at Mora, New-Mexico, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"There has been a discovery of gold made in this Territory. Mora County is the pioneer county, and the fact is assured. On the Cimarron River, fifty miles from this plaza, a placer has been discovered that bids fair to rival the past wonders of California. So far the extent of the digging has been about fifteen miles up and down the river. The gold is of a fine quality, coarse and easily saved. Miners are panning out from $5 to $15 a day, and many are engaged building sluices. The Government posts are almost deserted by the employes, who are crowding to the mines. Developments are daily taking place, and of the most promising character. Gold, in small quantities, comes to town every day, say in one, two and three ounce lots, the products of Mexican miners, who work entirely with their hands. Tools are out of the question; there are none in the country."

Rev. Mr. Merrill and His Church.

From the Troy Times, July 12,

We know that an investigation was being made into Mr. MERRILL's conduct, quietly but effectively, by the representatives of the Church at the time Mr. MERRILL disappeared. The Presiding Elder of his district was in Troy hunting up evidence in regard to the scandal, and several clergymen had made such an investigation into the case as satisfied them of Mr. MERRILL's unfitness for the ministry. At the proper time they would have submitted the charges and the evidence against him to the Church authorities, and we have no hesitation in saying Mr. M. would have been dismissed from the pulpit he dishonored. That the members of his congregation in Plattsburg should have upheld him is not surprising. Of all the circumstances in the case they were not and could not be apprised, and vague rumors, and indefinite reports, naturally enough passed for nought with them when contradicted by one so apt in the art of deceit and falsehood as the Rev. Mr. MERRILL.

Wreck of a Lumber Raft—Several Men Drowned.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 6.

About noon on the 4th inst., a large lumber raft, on which there was a party of over twenty men, was wrecked by striking a snag in Sawyer's Bend, about seven miles above the city. The accident was caused by the swell occasioned by a passing steamboat, which drove the raft on the snag. Shortly after it struck the fastenings parted and the raft went to pieces. Most of the men succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, but it is reported that four or five men were drowned. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon two of the raftsmen were found in the river opposite the city, clinging to a piece of timber. They were rescued from their perilous position by the ferry-boat *Springfield*.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

All parties owning an interest in the Lower California Company are hereby informed that the said Company has been organized, and are requested to call at the office of WM. K. TRAVERS, Treasurer, No. 19 William-st., with the vouchers or other evidences of interest, when their proper proportions of stock will be assigned to them. (Signed) GEO. WILKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110½	110⅝	Aug. 7.30	108	108⅛
Coupon, 1881	110½	110⅝	June, 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109	109½	July, 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅝	111⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109¼	109½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅝	118⅛
5-20 " new, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, 67.	108⅛	108⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Registered.	102	102¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon	102¼	102½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold	139	139½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY
THE
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
for which the
FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES
are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 12, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $24 40 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 85 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $29 35 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE.

The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business about the first day of August next.

A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for. New subscribers from this date will pay $40 per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the date of payment of the calls.

Circulars, with full information, may be obtained at the office of the Company as above.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED
FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$337,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. BELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

20TH DIVIDEND
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 50 Wall-st.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, free of tax, is payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 27, of seventy-five per share on the capital stock, payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¾ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDER'S dividend of seven per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent., free of tax, to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 1, 1867. Also, an Interest Dividend of 6 per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA LAKE AND TABA CANAL COMPANY CONSOLIDATED,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared, this day, a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable in gold on demand, at their office, No. 34 New-st.
RICHARD VON HOFFMAN, Vice-President.
JACOB ROMBERG, Secretary.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CHEMISTS AND Mining Engineers offer their services to those about to invest in mining adventures on the Pacific coast. They will make impartial examinations of mines and mining property, and report their true condition, the nature and value of the ores, &c., and give all information that can be required concerning them.
FALKENAN & HANKS,
Pacific Chemical Works, San Francisco, Cal.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
New-York.
STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers, No. 29 Broad-st.
EDWIN J. HANKS, Banker, No. 61 Broadway.
JOSEPH STEINERT, Merchant, No. 113 Chambers-st.
FRIEDRICH KAPP, Lawyer, No. 4 Wall-st.
FALKENAN, PALLAK & CO., Jewelers, No. 4 Maiden-lane.
San Francisco.
FRED. MCCRELLISH & CO., Proprietors *Alta California*.
ROBERT E. C. STEARNS, Secretary Harbor Commissioners.
Prof. PRICE, Chemist.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—We can cause your Business Card to be inserted in a select list of four hundred newspapers, dailies and weeklies, for $400 per month; three months for $1,000. These papers comprise one-tenth of the whole number published in the United States, are judiciously distributed throughout the 15 most prosperous States, and in five cases out of six are the most influential organs in the localities where issued. Favorable terms offered to parties who wish to advertise in only a few newspapers. Call and examine our facilities, which are surpassed by no similar establishment in New-York. GEORGE P. ROWELL, Advertising Agent, No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, IN EXCHANGE, this amount in cash and valuable lands for from $60,000 to $70,000 worth of dry goods or general merchandise. All communications strictly confidential. Address TRADER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, with real name and state when an interview can be had.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—FROM GEORGIA Wheat—for sale by HENRY W. SMITH & CO., No. 125 Broad-st.

NAILHEADS AND BEAD GIMPS—JUST received by JOHN C. KOHLSAAT, No. 287 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

BUY YOUR TICKETS WEST VIA BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, and get a free passage to Washington, D. C., and return. Office No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
C. W. PERVEIL, General Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
} Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
} Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute,
Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.

Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,505,630 23.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
July 10, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, in addition to Government tax.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st. inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, 15th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. W. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

AUCTION SALES.

20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms—50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE or special partner, in a business well established, in the canning and preserving of fruits, and the manufacturing of sauces. Address JAMES, Box 5,347 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OIL REFINERY situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

$70,000 IN CASH, LANDS AND CITY property to exchange for merchandise; also, a pair of valuable horses, and first mortgages on City property for sale. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, Hall	SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis	SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, Prowse	SATURDAY, July 27
ENGLAND, Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 13
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	July 17
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	July 20
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	July 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, Sept. 14

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre. General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. Archer,
MEDWAY, Capt. Harris.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	Lemarie	SATURDAY, July 27
PERFIRE	Duchesne	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	SATURDAY, Aug. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ ...... Hilliard ...... SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Aug. 31.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. Jones, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

ATLANTIC, Capt. Charles Hoyer	July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. Rogers	Aug. 10

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALLEPPO	July 17
HECLA	July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

HIBERNIA, Munro, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan, SATURDAY, August 3.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	July 13
MINNESOTA	July 31
CHICAGO	Aug. 14
NEBRASKA	Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, Richard Adams, Master, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A1 iron steamship IRON AGE, Wm. Cassap, Commander, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place, or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

HO FOR THE GOLD MINES.—THE IDAho and Montana Transportation Company's steamer DEER LODGE will leave St. Louis July 20, St. Joseph 24th, Omaha 26th, Sioux City 28th, Fort Randall 30th, for Fort Benton and the mining districts. For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York, or to JOHN G. COPELIN, St. Louis.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. Pleonner, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.

JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.

JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Caverly.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 10, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Howes, July 20,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Smith, Aug. 10,

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

AMERICA, Capt. Wakeman, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. Blethen.

For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. Marshman, sails THURSDAY, July 18.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. Lebby, sails THURSDAY, July 25,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, July 18,

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, July 25,

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. Vaill, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow on July 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. Samuel E. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Post, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot Warren-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6¼ A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. Marshall, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.

L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1½ P. M.	Thursday, 11th	9½ A. M.
Friday, 12th	2½ P. M.	Friday, 12th	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	11½ A. M.
Sunday, 14th	6¼ A. M.	Saturday, 13th	6½ P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6 P. M.	Sunday, 14th	2½ P. M.
Monday, 15th	3¼ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	6¾ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6¼ A. M.	Sunday, 14th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6¾ A. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	7 A. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOS. P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, July 14:

Leave New-York foot of Barclay-st. at 9 and 10½ A. M., 4½ and 9½ P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 and 11½ A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th st., E. D., at 9¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11, 3 and 6 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. Pier, daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill and returns at 1:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 37	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	5 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—CLARENCE H. UPTON, a student in the Scientific School of Yale College, disappeared from New-Haven, Conn., on the evening of July 3 inst. It is feared by his friends that he contemplated self-destruction. He belongs in Rochester, N. Y. He had on when last seen a low-crown black stiff hat, a brown duck business coat, black vest and pants, and calfskin Congress gaiters. He has dark brown hair, a light brown moustache, is about five feet nine inches in height, and is twenty-two years of age. He has a stiff neck, carries his head on the right side, and his right shoulder is slightly depressed. He is believed to have been seen in New-London and Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, July 4. One thousand dollars reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall ascertain and disclose his whereabouts. Information may be communicated to the Chief of Police or to the undersigned, at the Tontine, New-Haven, Conn.

ELVIRA E. UPTON.

DOG LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A spotted coach dog; answers to the name of Frank. The finder will be duly rewarded by applying at No. 78 Broad-st., up stairs, or at the stable, No. 32 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SAFE OF LARGE SIZE AND very best make; also a Post-office box. Address Post-office Box No. 4,298.

DRY GOODS

TABLE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.

and every variety of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

At extremely low prices.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

AND THE BALL ROLLS ON, GRINDING all opposition fine as powder.

A LITTLE MORE MEDICINE FOR HIGH-PRICED MERCHANTS, PRESCRIBED BY F. B.

"TO BE TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST."

(These prices.) BEST MERRIMAC PRINTS, 12½c.
ALL 12½c. PRINTS DOWN TO 8c.
ALL 15c. and 16c. PRINTS DOWN TO 10c.
WARRANTED BEST MERRIMACS 12½c.

All other merchants sell Merrimac Prints for 18c.@20c.

"TO BE TAKEN BEFORE DINNER."

(These prices.) AUCTION LOT MUSLIN, 6c. and 8c.
15,000 YARDS BETTER GOODS, 10c. and 11c.
SPLENDID QUALITY FOR 12½c.
25,000 YARDS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.

Buy your Muslins of F. B. and save 5c. and 10c. a yard.

BEST MERRIMAC PRINTS, 12½c.
JACONETS, SWISSES, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, &c., FROM AUCTION, HALF-PRICE.

"TO BE TAKEN BEFORE TEA."

(These prices.) ALL 25c. DRESS GOODS marked 12½c.
ALL 50c. DRESS GOODS marked 25c.
ALL 75c. DRESS GOODS down to 50c.
AUCTION ALPACAS 37½c., worth 50c.
AUCTION ALPACAS 50c., well worth 75c.
ALL 20c. GINGHAMS marked 10c.
ALL TICKS DOWN 12½c. a yard.
ALL CASSIMERES DOWN 50c. a yard.

Customers wishing to make sure of Merrimac Prints at 12½c. had better come on Monday, as they may all be sold on that day. Country buyers should cut this out as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this city.

The above prices are for CASH DOWN.

"TO BE TAKEN AT BEDTIME."

F. B.—J.—1867.—H. A.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BARGAINS

IN LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING.

MORNING ROBES, NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, CAMIZOLES, CORSET COVERS, SKIRTS, embroidered and plain, PIQUE SUITS, SACKS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

BOYS' PIQUE, DRILL and SUMMER CLOTH SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c.,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JULY 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
4-4 FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, at
$1 per yard, formerly sold at $2.
BLACK SILKS, of the most popular makes,
At $1 25 and upward.
GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LARGE ADDITIONS

Will be made on MONDAY, July 15, to our
POPULAR STOCKS
OF CLOTH SACKS at $10 and $12,
Recently sold at $20 and $25.
A FEW CHOICE PARIS-MADE SACKS
at $35 and upward.
Also,
DRESS GOODS at 25c., 50c. and 75c.
per yard and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BATHING DRESSES

IN EVERY VARIETY
AT $5 AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
R. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. Ackerson, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Thursday, 11, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, 12, 12 M.	Thursday, 18, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 1 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. Muttee, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; or Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. Annett, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

440 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL, as above.

100,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

15,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles and salt, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds, to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, sugar, vinegar, coffee, candles and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retailed samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

20,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio, or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, as inferior to the standard samples.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

Bids will be received for 100 bushels or more.

20,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE, clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Seperate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Huber, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6, County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, July 15, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said county, about 292,000 pounds of fresh and corned beef, mutton, veal, pork, suet and liver; 75 bushels hard clams, 3,450 barrels of flour, 28,900 pounds of fresh fish, 53,000 pounds sugar and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, salt codfish, mackerel, pork, Castile soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also, coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the Court-house, W. D., and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, } Supply Com'ers.
ALMSHOUSE, June 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE SOlicited from contractors for grading and macadamizing the highway in the Town of Westchester, for a distance of three miles south of Westchester Village. A profile of the work can be seen and specifications had on application to J. HUSSON, Secretary of Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 229 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN SIXTH-av. and Broadway—First-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x60, black-walnut finish, very cheap; also, fine brown-stone house, 52d-st., $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS.—50x100, NEAR 46TH-ST. 75x150, corner 56th-st.; 50x100, near 61st-st.; also desirable lots on 3d-av., and street lots, all localities; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A SPLENDID new two-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, in a good neighborhood, all modern improvements. Price $6,900; $5,400 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of BILLIN & SON, Builders, corner of DeKalb-av. and Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

EIGHT FRAME COTTAGES FOR SALE, in Brooklyn; $3,000 each; terms easy. BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

MUST BE SOLD EVEN AT A SACRIFICE—The owner of a valuable and desirable country residence and farm of 75 acres, 1½ hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot, in a pleasant and most healthy location on Long Island, is compelled to sell the same at a heavy loss, if disposed of at once. FREDERICK A. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 87 ACRES FOR sale, 1 hour and 26 minutes from New-York, by Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Large house; 15 rooms; very large, numerous and complete outbuildings: abundance of fruit; two never-failing streams; good tenant house; $11,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, TWO MILES from Stamford; fine view of Long Island Sound; good stable; plenty of young fruit, &c.; four acres of land; good bathing. Also, a farm on Long Island of 200 acres. For particulars inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—487 ACRES OF BITUMINOUS coal land, near Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R. and Ohio River. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE, Elizabeth, N. J.: lot 60 by 500; fruit in great abundance. Particulars and photograph.
JACOB SHARP, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, or for sale, at Montclair, N. J., a twelve-room house and one acre of ground; is very pleasantly situated within eight minutes' walk of depot; is about one hour from New-York. Address X. X. X., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A PRETTY COTTAGE, EIGHT rooms, completely furnished, near Englewood, Northern New-Jersey Railroad; rent low to a small family. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to E. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

THE UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE house to let in the vicinity of 5th-av. and 9th-st. Address for particulars WM. WIGGIN, Jr., No. 446 Broome-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's distance from the City; near the water, with garden, vegetables and fruits; preferable where a family desire to leave their place for two months, with horses, carriage and cow, which would be well taken care of. Rent moderate. Address Box 4,941 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, Staten Island, on the European plan, first landing from Whitehall-st., New-York, offers the best inducements of any hotel out of the City to people wishing a convenient, airy place. Boats hourly from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at 10 and 11½ P. M. Fine fishing and drives; stabling on the premises. Address THOMAS J. GALE, as above.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE, SLEEPY HOLLOW.—This house, now open for the reception of guests, is entirely new, and delightfully situated two miles from the Mountain House, embracing some of the finest scenery on the mountain. It is well shaded, cool, with good springs. Terms, $10 per week.
IRA J. SAX, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful and popular Summer resort, having been newly furnished throughout this season, is now open for the reception of guests. The facilities for sea-bathing are unsurpassed. Stabling attached. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

STORM-KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson, a private boarding-house, delightfully located; ready for boarders at moderate charges. Inquire of A. J. Roe, No. 132 Broadway, or C. L. Mather, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests.
M. T. SEYMOUR, Manager.
Baggage-master and omnibuses at depot.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ALSO rooms on first and third floors, may be had for the Summer months or permanently, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board; also second floor to let; very pleasant and airy rooms. No. 35 Watts-st., near Varick. Call all the week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; private family; grounds ample; well shaded; extending to the Hudson. Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County. Refers to J. J. Angevene, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR CAN FIND good accommodations in a private family in Ludlow, Vt. Pleasant drives and fine scenery; board $5 per week. Address M. C. BURTON, No. 579 Broadway, New-York.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARDers wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 61. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ¼ mile from depot. Reference—Dr. E. Todd, second door from Broadway, in 18th-st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

TWO FAMILIES OF ADULTS MAY OBtain board at a farm house at Oyster Bay, Long Island; steamboat and cars convenient, good house, shady and retired, fine drive, stabling for horses, if desired. Address E. A. CONKLING, Oyster Bay, L. I., with real name.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR THE Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing and plenty of fruit; terms $7 per week. Address MITCHELL TERRY, Success Post-office, Suffolk County, L. I.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 269 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 25th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE!
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
MY WIFE POLLY,
and ONLY A CENT.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE
under contribution.
THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS
yield their products to this, the
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 22d—Opening of the PANTOMIME SEASON. FOX'S Comic Pantomime LITTLE BOY BLUE will be produced.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
Mr. DAN BRYANT .... as .... Barry O'Leary
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE WONDERFUL
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG ARABS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
First time of the hazardous
LEAPS FROM THE STONE,
and Hadj. Laupen's perilous
LEAP OVER THE MUZZLES OF 26 GUNS AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.
THE BROTHERS CAMPOMANEZ,
in their unrivaled feats of daring.
THE ENTIRE TROUPE of 30 artists in marvelous novelties.
Performance will commence with the lively farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
NO MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS WITH MESSRS. G. W. and W. I. THOMPSON.
BUTCHERS' DOG OF GHENT. RIVAL DUTCHMEN. MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET .... Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAYS.
On SUNDAY EVENING, July 14, at 7½,
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8.
THIRTY-FIRST POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds and the talented dramatic company in a favorite commedietta, EVERY EVENING. Matinees WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, at 3 P. M. Admission 30 cents; children 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ARRIVED AND will appear MONDAY EVENING, July 15, 1867, MARSHALL & DOYLE'S MIKADO TROUPE OF JAPANESE, from the Palace Theatre, Yeddo, Japan, introducing the wonderful Sword Ladder Feat; LOWNOSKE, the Japanese Blondin; Miss OWGONSKE, the Female Gymnast, and sixteen of the most wonderful performers that have ever been allowed to leave the dominions of the Tycoon. Box book now open.

Prices of admission—Parquet, balcony and boxes, $1. Family circle, 50 cents.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, SUCcessors to Cummings & Jennys, factory and warerooms No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The instruments produced by this firm are of the very first class, and they are offered to the public at prices much lower than any other of equal quality; a full warrantee for five years will accompany each instrument; three second-hand pianos low.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. SAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institution of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this renowned place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss SAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR SUMMER.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic., &c., and qualify pupils practically for Fall business.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute,*" should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age in a clothing-store; good references required. Apply to C. M. CHURCH, No. 90 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A PERSON OF SUPERIOR TASTE and experience, as designer in a large cloak house. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,425 Post-office.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have another Excursion (at the solicitation of many friends who accompanied us on our last Excursion) on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867. Tickets and circulars are now ready: all interested will please call and get them, at No. 4 City Hall-place.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRM. DALLY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT SECOND-HAND PLATFORM coach and two second-hand bretts for sale cheap; several other second-hand carriages. Also,

ALL STYLES NEW CARRIAGES.

1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Repository Broadway, near Bleecker.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

The Place, the People and Things Generally — President Anderson and Brown University — Commencement Exercises, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

To-day begins the new academic year at one of the brightest and most wide-awake colleges in the country. The trembling freshmen are to-day matriculated and the four years' students to-day scatter from under the brooding wings of their *Alma Mater*. This Rochester is a beautiful city. An important *entrepot* on the great New-York Central Railroad, the convergent point of several branch roads that connect with that great line the fertile valley of the Genesee, favored with the finest water-power in the State and consequently a great milling and manufacturing place, it has grown rapidly and well; its business streets are lined with handsome stores and spacious warehouses; its crossings of the Genesee River and of the Erie and connecting canals, are bridged with fine, substantial structures of masonry or iron, and the more retired avenues of residence are shaded by plentiful trees and adorned with many very elegant houses.

The University, which has for sixteen years been a marked feature of the place, has done much to honor the city's name. It is, though not at all sectarian in its membership or academic influence, under the special protection of the Baptists, and the Theological Seminary connected with it is of that denomination. Blessed with an uncommonly able and sensible Board of Trustees, at whose head stands Hon. WM. KELLY, so well known throughout the State in connection with educational enterprises, this institution has taken no step backward, but has steadily advanced from point to point of real and appreciable progress. With rare good sense, no expensive buildings were commenced until the money was raised to pay for them, and now the University boasts one of the most thoroughly appointed edifices in the land for its workshop. Dormitories for the students are still needed, for at present the members of the college board about the town—a very pleasant but not altogether convenient mode for those whose daily pursuits bring them so much together. This is the next step to be taken, and under the new impetus it will undoubtedly be easily attained.

The "new impetus" is derived not from a new force, merely an old one retained, but that one has thus far been almost the mainspring of the whole affair. The invitation to President ANDERSON to leave Rochester, and assume the presiding chair of Brown University, (the Baptist College of New-England,) seemed at one time likely to deprive this place of a man whose energy and policy had done a large part of the material work in building up the University. But the citizens here and the friends of the college made strenuous efforts to retain him; a handsome sum was raised for the erection of a dwelling-house for him and for the endowment of another professorship in the college. These practical helps to the institution, and the fact that he had been identified with the enterprise for so many years, so that, as he said, "whatever reputation or credit he had attained had been in connection with this University, so that he really belonged to it," decided Dr. ANDERSON to decline the proffered honor. Rev. J. R. GILMORE, a brilliant young clergyman here and a graduate of Brown, stated at the Alumni dinner, in response to a toast to that institution, that Dr. ANDERSON had received a compliment never before paid even to the learned WAYLAND or the accomplished SEARS, an unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees. The departure of Dr. ANDERSON would not have permanently harmed the life of the University; it is too well-grown and too deeply rooted in the regards of this community and of its friends throughout the State and the country. But it would have worked to its disadvantage, as being his verdict against Rochester and in favor of Brown as a favorable working place for a man ambitious to stand high among the instructors of the land. Naturally this incident, occurring so near to the annual gathering of the Alumni and friends of the college, and taking such strong hold upon its interests, was the theme of conversation and speech-making, discussion and congratulation, public and private, throughout Commencement week.

The exercises of the week have been of the usual order. On Sunday evening the annual sermon before the Judson Society of Missionary Inquiry was preached by Rev. CEPHAS B. CRANE, of Hartford, Conn., a graduate of the college and seminary here, and a young man who has won already an enviable reputation as a strong, live preacher, in New-England. His text was from the words of St. Paul: "I write to you, young men, because you are strong," and he worked this timely theme into an earnest and stirring discourse on the duties of young manhood.

On Monday evening was held the Sophomore Prize Declamations. The prizes, as announced on Commencement day by the President, were awarded, the first to ALBERT J. HOWE, of Weedsport, and the second divided proprietorship of ZACHARY P. TAYLOR, of Holly, and ISAAC D. FOWLER, of York.

Tuesday evening was the occasion of the annual oration and poem before the Society of Alumni. This in former years was graced by the talents of such distinguished lecturers, &c., as the lyceums of the country were accustomed to listen to, but two years ago it was decided that the University had sent out men enough to draw from her own resources, and thenceforth the places have been filled by graduates of Rochester. The oration was an admirable and well-delivered talk upon "Common Sense" (a thing sufficiently uncommon to make a most interesting theme of dissertation) by Rev. MELVIN JAMESON, of Alton, Ill., Class of 1856. The poem was "A Legend of the Sierra," by JOHN R. HOWARD, of Brooklyn, (Class of 1857, embracing a description of the Great Yo-Semite Valley, in hexameter, and the versification of a reported Indian tradition of that region. At the meeting of the Society of Alumni upon Tuesday morning, the Orator chosen for next year was MANTON M. MARBLE, of New-York, Class of 1855, from whom something unusually good is expected; Alternate, JOS. M. BAILEY, Class of 1854; Poet, C. C. PAFFER, Class of 1863; Alternate, A. J. ELY, Class of 1866. The attendance of Alumni was unprecedentedly large, and the interest of the season peculiarly strong. The retiring President and Vice-President of the Society, Rev. HENRY F. HICKOK, Class of 1856, and AUGUSTUS P. COOK, Class of 1857, were succeeded by Rev. WM. C. WILKINSON, Class of 1857, and F. A. MACOMBER, Class of 1859. The Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Messrs. WILLARD ABBOTT and CHARLES F. POND, of Rochester, continue to occupy the places they very efficiently fill.

One of the most interesting points has been the completion of a fund to pay for a memorial tablet lately inserted into the walls of the University Chapel, commemorating the names of college members or graduates who fell in the war. Although very many went into the army, (one even from the Faculty, Gen. J. F. QUINBY, who, as an old West Pointer, desired to put to the country's use the military side of the education she gave him,) fortunately but nine lost their lives. The tablet is of pure white marble, very elegant and chaste in design and fine in effect.

The great day, of course, was to-day, Commencement—"the beginning of the end," as the Toast Committee put it at the dinner. The exercises were the same as usual. The young gentlemen who spoke were John F. W. Whitbeck, Rochester; George H. Fox, Painted Post; Eugene H. Satterlee, Rochester; Harlan P. Gage, Hopkinton, N. H.; Jas. E. Cheney, Rochester; Horace H. Burt, Detroit, Mich.; Edward T. Hunt, Brooklyn; Judson W. Harris, Swayghseen, Burmah; Jas. McB. Sterrett, Fairview, Penn.; Jas. B. Perkins, Rochester; Edwin A. Taft, New-Oxford, Mass.; Wm. H. Truesdale, Rochester; Jocelyn S. Van Alstin, Medina; Geo. W. Staunton, Rochester; Robert S. McArthur, Dalesville, Canada; Charles P. Coit, Central Square; Willard P. Bissell, Rochester; Charles G. Kingman, Vineland, N. J.; Charles M. Allen, Rochester, and George O. Emerson, Riga. The address of President ANDERSON in conferring the degrees upon the graduating class was masterly and thrilling, as his talks generally are. The only honorary degree was that of A. M. conferred upon RAY M. PALMER, of the Buffalo High School. The Committee of Award reported the successful writer of the Senior Prize Essay as EUGENE H. SATTERLEE, of Rochester, and announced the Sophomore prizes, which are given above. After these exercises the usual parade, procession, music, &c., attended the dignitaries, guests and Alumni to the most relishful part of the programme, the Alumni dinner, held in the University Chapel Hall. Here another Committee of Awards, presided over by Hon. JOHN N. POMEROY, of the New-York Law School, reported that for composition and delivery of Commencement orations, they had awarded the first Davis gold medal to ROBERT S. MCARTHUR, of Dalesville, Canada, and the second they had had difficulty in deciding between EUGENE H. SATTERLEE, of Rochester, and GEORGE O. EMERSON, of Riga, but settled upon the latter. Had the prize been given for composition alone, the Committee would have unanimously awarded it to JAMES B. PERKINS, of Rochester, whose oration on the Revival of Paganism was really a brilliant and most interesting production.

The scenes of such an occasion would of course furnish topic for an endless letter, but as you have room only for the facts, which interest a large community of TIMES readers, I shut down the gates. The evening found a large and delighted company enjoying the hospitality of Dr. ANDERSON and his most estimable wife, whose graceful courtesies the friends of the University always appreciate, but to whose self-sacrificing devotion to its interests they owe more than they can ever know.

IOTA.

COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST.

Address by Dr. Hall—The Alumni Meeting—Commemoration of the Soldiers—Social Union Oration—Honorary Degrees.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 11, 1867.

The Address before the Society of Religious Inquiry was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of Belfast, Ireland. He spoke extemporaneously on the relations of Science and Christianity, and his audience appreciated highly his well-turned periods. Dr. HALL is a pleasant speaker, and his illustrations most appropriate.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The gathering of the Alumni in the hall erected for such meetings by the munificent WILLISTON, took place Wednesday morning. In the absence of Hon. HENRY G. DE FOREST, of New-York, the President, Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, Vice-President, called the meeting to order. After prayer by Rev. PINDAR FIELD, the oldest living Alumnus, Dr. HITCHCOCK spoke words of warm greeting to the assembled Alumni, reviewing the history of the College during the Presidencies of MOORE, HUMPHREY and HITCHCOCK, contrasting its early poverty with its present prosperity, and showing that the aim of the College now, as in times past, was the promotion of the cause of Christ and His Church.

Rev. Dr. DANIEL W. POOR, of Newark, N. J., of the class of 1837, was elected President of the Alumni for the ensuing year, and was introduced by Dr. HITCHCOCK, who said that a *poor* President was better than a very good Vice-President. Dr. POOR, in his address accepting the honor conferred, was most felicitous and genial, and succeeded, as he said he should try to, in "raising the old boy," buried in many by cares and dignity.

Among the distinguished Alumni present were Dr. SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Auburn Theological Seminary, New-York; Judge HOUSTON, of Pennsylvania; Hon. FRANCIS M. WATKINS, of Virginia, and Hon. BENJ. G. HITCHINGS, of New-York City—all of the class of 1832; Rev. Dr. WILLIAM G. PAINE, class of 1827, and Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, class of 1860. This meeting of old graduates, where years are forgotten and youth recalled, appears to be the great feature of Commencement week, and the presence of a large number of ladies renders it doubly attractive.

The only matter of business transacted was the acceptance of the report made by Prof. WILLIAM S. CLARK, one of the committee appointed to consider the subject of devising some form of perpetuating the names of those students and graduates who died in the civil war. The committee have decided, upon deliberation, that the best mode to do this was to procure a group of statuary, to be placed in the proposed art gallery building. Three models have been presented—one by MEADE, very beautiful, but not so clearly indicating the purpose for which it was designed as the model sent by MONS. NICOLAI, of New-York; and the third sent by Mr. WARD, of New-York. Twenty-five thousand dollars is to be raised, one-fourth of which is already collected. Rev. CHARLES L. WOODWORTH was appointed to receive the donations of the Alumni.

SOCIAL UNION ORATION.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, in the afternoon delivered the annual address before the two Literary Societies of the College, which are sustained and carried on by the students. Dr. LORING spoke on "Colleges and College Men," showing their influence, and citing EVERETT, FELTON and CHOATE as noble exemplars, and maintained that though some had objected to the study of the classics in our colleges, that department was most important and necessary for the perfect culture of the student.

In the evening a concert was given by Dodworth's Band, under the auspices of the graduating class, in accordance with the custom for years in this College, and with the purpose of lessening the expenses attending Commencement.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

On the Campus before the chapel at 9 this morning, the Alumni of the College and the undergraduates assembled, and, forming a procession, marched to the village church, passing on the way to receive the President and the Corporators of the College. The galleries of the church—a most convenient spot from which to hurl floral missiles—were filled by the fair friends of the graduating class.

The orations were all good and well delivered. Among the best were those of BURGESS, EARLE, TERRY and CLARK. It was evident that the Professor of Rhetoric had done his duty in all that pertaining to his department; but it was also evident that the speakers uttered their own thoughts and not those of another.

The honorary degrees conferred were the following:

Bachelor of Art—Rev. MORRIS HOLMAN, of Maine, Class of 1832; FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, the eminent architect of New-York; JOS. M. ROSS, of Lonsdale, R. I.; W. G. MEDLICOTT, of Longmeadow, Mass.; JOHN T. WOODS, Philadelphia; Dr. JOSIAH S. HAMMOND, Plympton, and Dr. TIMOTHY GORDON, Plymouth, Mass.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. WM. BARROWS, Reading, Mass., Class of 1840; Rev. JAS. M. MANNING, Boston, Class of 1850, and Rev. GEO. F. MAGOUN, President Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa.

Doctor of Laws—Hon. JONATHAN C. PERKINS, of Salem, Mass., Class of 1832; Hon. AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, Professor of Political Economy, and Hon. ERASTUS E. BIGELOW, of Boston.

At the close of the exercises the procession reformed and marched to Alumni Hall, where an excellent dinner had been provided. In the speeches, after the customary hymn had been sung, Dr. STEARNS, who presides on such occasions with great success, gave as the first toast: "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Gov. BULLOCK, who was graduated here in 1836, and was expected to respond, was necessarily absent, the band played "Hail to the Chief," as a response. Space does not permit even an outline of the speeches of Dr. POOR, the President of the Alumni; of Dr. HITCHCOCK, or of Rev. WM. L. GAGE. Dr. J. HENRY CLARK, of Newark, son of the late Rev. DANIEL N. CLARK, of this place, spoke most eloquently of the great interest his father took in the infant College, and whose daily prayer for years had been that success might crown the College. The President invited all to call upon him this evening at the presidential mansion, and the dinner ended.

Many pleasant reunions of classmates have been had. Of the Class of 1827 four were present; of 1837, sixteen; of 1857, which met at the residence of Prof. RICHARD H. MATHER, the Associate Professor of Greek, twenty-five, and there was a large number of the Class of 1864 present to receive the second degree, of A. M.

The Alumni will be glad to learn that the College Campus has been enlarged, the College having purchased several acres of land on the north side of Williston Hall, extending from the street to the railroad; a strip of land thought desirable, as the location of the Walker Hall. The necessity of the College was somebody's opportunity to secure the $10,000.

The gymnastic exercises of the students, conducted under the guidance of EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D., Professor of Physical Education, have been very interesting, and attended by a large number of visitors. The exploits of Messrs. PECKHAM and HILL, of the graduating class, were admirable.

Commencement at Williams College.

The seventy-third Commencement week at Williams College commences on the 28th inst., when the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President HOPKINS. On the same day a prayer meeting will be held at Mills Mission Park, and the dedication of the missionary monument will take place, Hon. HARVEY RICE, of Cleveland, Ohio, delivering the address. In the evening Rev. O. T. LANPHEAR, of New-Haven, will deliver the annual sermon before the Mills Theological Society. On Monday Dr. GEO. B. LORING, of Salem, will deliver the oration before the Adelphi Union. On Tuesday, alumni day, Rev. T. H. SKINNER, Jr., D. D., of New-York, will deliver an oration before the Sigma Phi Society, Gov. WASHBURN will deliver the address before the Alumni, and Rev. Mr. CHARLES D. BUCK, of Peekskill, N. Y., the poem, and in the evening comes prize speaking of the members of the Sophomore and Junior classes. The exercises of Commencement day proper will take place on Wednesday. The Phi Beta Kappa Society will hold no public exercises this year.

Commencement Week at Yale College.

The following is the order of the exercises of Commencement week at Yale College this year:

Sunday afternoon, July 14, Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Woolsey.

Monday and Tuesday, July 15 and 16, examination of candidates for admission to college.

Tuesday evening, Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. STEPHEN FENN, (class of 1849,) of Cornwall, Conn.

Wednesday morning, July 17, business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Wednesday morning, annual meeting of Alumni.

Wednesday morning, address before the Alumni by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., (class of 1827,) of New-York City.

Wednesday afternoon, annual meeting of Linonia and Brothers in Unity.

Wednesday evening, oration before the Phi Beta Kappa society, by Hon. O. S. FERRY, (class of 1844,) of Norwalk, Conn., and poem by Rev. E. D. MORRIS, D. D., (class of 1849,) of Columbus, Ohio.

Also, on Wednesday, class meetings are appointed for classes of 1817, 1822, 1827, 1837, 1842, 1847, 1852, 1857, 1861 and 1864.

Thursday, July 18, Commencement.

On Tuesday of Commencement Week the New-Haven Colony Historical Society holds its regular meeting in the Centre Church, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the removal of Yale College from Saybrook to New-Haven. On this occasion Prof. DANIEL C. GILMAN will read a paper on the circumstances attending the removal of the College, created throughout the colony, and HENRY WHITE, Esq., the President of the Society, will read a sketch of the plot of land on which the college buildings stand, with a notice of their several owners. It is expected that short addresses will also be made by other members of the Society.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tenth Annual Saengerfest—Departure of the New-York Delegates.

The Saengerbunds of the United States, who for nine years past have held their annual festival, will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their organization in Philadelphia on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. The programme of the *fest* is most interesting, and promises to render the occasion quite as memorable as the eighth reunion of the *Saengers*, which, it will be remembered, took place in this City in 1865. Forty-five societies from New-York, with *bunds* from Albany, Auburn, Buffalo Egg Harbor City, Erie, Penn.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Elizabethport, N. J.; Hamilton, C. W.; Hazleton, Penn.; Hartford, Lancaster, Morrisania, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; New-Haven, Conn.; Orange, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Pottsville, Penn.; Providence, R. I.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Reading, Penn.; Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Richmond, Va.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del., and Camden, N. J., are to participate in the concerts and picnics and compete for the valuable prizes which will be awarded by the Philadelphia Singers to the organization that shall excel in the execution of vocal music.

The New-York delegates to the *fest*, accompanied by a few members of sister organizations, took their departure yesterday. At noon about 1,500 singers, representing forty-two bunds, were assembled at Germania Hall, the headquarters of the musical fraternity, and preparing for their departure, which they intended to effect by the train leaving Jersey City at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Societies represented by these delegates are known by the following names: Hudson Union, Harmonia, Social Reform Union, Fort Colonia Teutonia, Liederkranz, Freundschaft, Arminia, United Social Reform, Liederkranz, Mozart Union, Social Reformer, Lederkranz, Williamsburgh Quartette Club, Harlem Mannerchor, Brooklyn Saengerbund; Singing Academy; Melomanen; New-York Liedertafel; Harmonia (No. 2); Melrose Liedertafel; Mozart Union; Young Men's Choir; Sangerbust; Orpheus; Social Maennerchor, Quartette Club, Schwabescher Saengerbund, Union, North Hoboken; Eunomia; Williamsburgh Saengerbund; Hudson City Quartette Club; Beethoven Corps; Concordia Mannerchor; Colonia Mannerchor; Rheinish Saengerbund; Arion, of Williamsburgh; Social Liedertafel; Uhlandbund, Jersey City Saengerbund; Frohsinn, Bloomingdale, New-York Saengerbund; Teutonia of Brooklyn.

Having formed in line, the Saengers, with drums beating, bands playing and many colored flags flying gaily in the breeze, marched through the Bowery and Broadway to the City Hall. Here they were reviewed by Mayor HOFFMAN, whose appearance they hailed with enthusiastic cheers. At two o'clock the bands left the City Hall Park, and marching through the crowd that had gathered to take leave of them and under the Broadway Bridge, upon which several hundred lookers-on had congregated, reached the Cortlandt-street Ferry. Having crossed to Jersey City, they boarded the train, and a few minutes later were being hurried on toward the city of brotherly love.

The official programme of festivities during the coming four days is framed as follows:

Monday—Morning reception and rehearsal, and evening, concert at the Academy of Music.

Tuesday—Convention of delegates and prize concert.

Wednesday—Parade through the city, open-air picnic and award of prizes.

Thursday—Farewell ceremonies and closing scenes of the Tenth Annual Saengerfest.

The Fire Department.

The following order has been issued by Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.—1. The Commissioners, in an address "to the officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department," under date of June 1, 1867, called attention to many irregularities existing, and in a series of paragraphs gave general instructions for the government of the officers and members of the department. It becomes my duty as Chief Executive Officer to see that those instructions are observed, and in order to do so, the different officers, it is announced that the District Engineers will be held responsible to me for the efficiency of the companies under their charge, and the Foremen for the condition of their houses and the men in their charge, and the general appearance and conduct of their men.

2. Company officers will repeatedly refer to the address above alluded to and carefully note its requirements. The habits of dress must be rigidly watched, and no member will be allowed to appear in the streets, except going to or returning from an alarm, without a coat or with soiled clothes. In the engine or truck house the same habits of dress will be observed when not at work; and the instructions contained in the sixth paragraph of the address, pertaining to the respect to be shown to the officers and visitors assembling upon them, engine or truck houses. Smoking on the streets, or in or about the houses, except in the sitting-room out of view, must be discontinued. Men on patrol duty will keep the houses properly patrolled and will not leave their posts to visit the fire houses, keep moving, and not lie or sit upon the truck or apparatus of the department during the hours they are on duty.

3. Foremen of companies will take care to take cognizance of violations of these and all other rules, regulations, and orders, and of the men to report to their officers such violations as come under their notice.

4. This and all subsequent orders will be read to the companies by the Foremen, and the men will be assembled immediately upon the receipt of an order, for that purpose, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The following sentences for neglect of duty, &c., have been imposed:

ABRAHAM D. CARLOCK, Telegraph Operator, Central Office; absence from duty; to forfeit five days' pay.

PETER BYRNES, Fireman, Metropolitan Engine Company No. 6; absence without leave.

JAMES BRITT, Fireman, Metropolitan Engine Company No. 20; missing three alarms of fire, and sleeping while on duty.

JAMES HOGAN, same Company; absence without leave.

JOHN WALKER, Fireman, Metropolitan Engine Company No. 32; absence without leave; intoxication.

THOMAS FARRELL, Fireman, Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; being under the influence of liquor.

HENRY SCHULTZ, Fireman, Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 10; intoxication; absence without leave.

LOUIS FLOCK, Fireman, Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 10; intoxication; absence without leave.

GARRET MURPHY, Fireman, Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; intoxication; trying to excite a disturbance.

JOSEPH C. SCULLY, Bell Ringer, Post-office Tower; absence without leave; intoxication.

The above were dismissed from service of the Department.

ANTHONY J. MCCAFFERTY, Fireman, Metropolitan Engine Company No. 29; neglect of duty; to forfeit pay from July 15; services dispensed with.

The Turf—Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Saturday, July 13.—Match $1,750, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

J. Dougery's b. g. Fred. Pence..........received forfeit
D. Mace's s. s. Income..........paid forfeit

SAME DAY—Running race, $200, dash of half a mile.

W. Borst's gr.	1
D. Mace's b.	2

Time: 54½ secs.

SAME DAY—Purse and stake $500, mile heats, two in three, to wagons.

P. Carten's b. h. Keno	1	1
J. McCann's bl. h. Blackbird	2	2

Time: 3:00; 2:56.

Bricklayers' Union No. 2—A Strike Probable.

The members of Bricklayers' Union No. 2 held a special meeting last night at the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, with the view of transacting some pressing business. P. W. BRAZILL presided. After a desultory discussion THOMAS P. CARLIN submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby propose that the Operative Bricklayers No. 2 do demand our wages on Saturday afternoon, on the job, after the first Saturday in August.

Mr. CARLIN said that the adoption of the foregoing resolution would secure the same privilege to the bosses were already paying their hands on Saturday.

The President said that the resolution should remain on the table for one month before any action could be taken upon it. He was sure that if it were adopted a strike would, as a matter of course, follow.

Mr. MATHEWS said that it was the opinion of humanitarians that the bricklayers should not be entrusted with money on Saturday, as it might drive them to the whiskey-shop. He did not care for humanitarians, such philanthropists were all bosh, while the employers were benefited by keeping back the wages. The question should be settled, and the sooner the better. [Applause.] Mr. MATHEWS concluded by moving that the resolution should be made the special subject for Thursday next, which was unanimously carried.

It was unanimously agreed, and the treasurer was directed to forward $125 to the bricklayers at Hartford, who are at present on a strike.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Heenan Case—Decision of Justice Dodge—The Prisoners Discharged.

Our readers will remember that a Mrs. ELLEN HEENAN, who had been for some time in the last stage of consumption, died at her residence, No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, on the 14th of June. After death cuts were discovered on her arm, and the Coroner's Jury returned an open verdict, finding that the deceased had died in consequence of these cuts. JAMES HEENAN, the husband, and MARGARET GRIFFEN, the sister-in-law, were arrested on suspicion of murder, and a lengthened investigation was had at Jefferson Market Police Court. On yesterday Justice DODGE finally disposed of the matter by rendering the following decision:

Although there are suspicious circumstances surrounding this case, they appear to me entirely too slight to sustain a charge of so grave a nature as homicide. No evidence is shown to contradict the theory that the wounds were self-inflicted by the deceased. It appears by the testimony of a witness who was present with deceased for two hours before her death, that she was conscious and sound in her mind, and during all that time did not once accuse any one of violence toward her. No motive is shown for the commission of the deed by defendants, as the relations of the parties toward each other appear to have been entirely harmonious, no ill-feeling appearing to exist between them, and the husband is shown to have been always kind to his wife. Again, no concealment was attempted in regard to the razor which was found lying upon the mantel-piece; and it is reasonable to suppose that if the defendants, or either of them, had been guilty of violence toward the deceased, the first act would have been to get rid of the instrument. Upon a mature consideration of the testimony in the case, I think the defendants should be discharged, and the motion of the defendants' counsel to dismiss this case and discharge the accused is therefore granted.

The accused have been on bail for some time, and were not in court when the decision was rendered that relieves them from the unpleasant position in which they were placed by a series of unfortunate circumstances.

Metropolitan Revenue Board.

Seizures of whisky are daily being made by order of the above Board, now holding regular sessions in this City. The seizures reported yesterday were as follows: 105 barrels, seized by Inspectors BARROWS and CONASEY, found off the wharf of the Baltimore Transportation Company, without brand or the name of the distiller. No claimant for the property appeared. 250 barrels whisky was reported detained by Special Agent STAGG for irregularities. Deputy Collector ANDREWS, of the Third District, reported the seizure of an illicit distillery in the cellar of EDWARDS' "Neptune House," corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street. A compromise is reported to have been effected by the claimants of the 2,000 barrels of "burning fluid" whose seizure in Brooklyn last fall gave rise to a good deal of comment. The claimants have gained possession of the goods by the payment of twenty-five cents per gallon to the Government, and an order was given on Monday last for its removal from the place where it was stored.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last, FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Esq., in the chair.

Twenty-five new auxiliaries were recognized; of which eight are in West Virginia, three in Kentucky, four in Missouri, two in North Carolina, two in Texas, and one in each of the States of Florida, Nebraska, Maine, New-York, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Communications were received from Rev. P. EMIL RYDING, Copenhagen, with an interesting account of the distribution of Bibles granted by this Society; from Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, Gaboon, returning thanks for books granted for distribution, and asking the Board to print St. Paul's Epistles from Romans to Hebrews, inclusive, in the Mpongwe language, which was acceded to; from Rev. Dr. BERONE LOUDON, and Rev. H. A. WILER, Natal, in reference to printing a harmonized version of the Testament in the Zulu language; from Rev. JOSEPH K. GREENE, Constantinople, sending the annual letter from the Mission to Western Turkey; from Rev. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, Tientsin, and Hon. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, Pekin, asking authority to use the funds of the Society in printing the Mandarin colloquial version; from Right Rev. Dr. BEDELL, Paris, and Mr. WILLIAM HAWKE and others, in regard to its distributing Scriptures at the Grand Exposition.

Grants of books were made to the extent of 10,451 volumes, besides others to the amount of $780. For printing Arabic Scriptures, in Beirut, $2,590 were appropriated for the ensuing year.

The Transfer of the Seventh Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your item in last Sunday's issue upon the subject of transferring the Seventh Infantry from the Third to the First Brigade, has awakened commendation and enlisted the attention of outsiders even. It would almost seem like a sacrilege to tear the gallant grey Cadets of the National Guard from their division for service under the command of the First Division. It was bad enough when numerical precedence placed a new zouave regiment upon their right, according to the regulations of the State forces. Knowing them to be true and veteran soldiers, however, the Seventh gracefully gave way. But, now, from mere personal pique, and to gratify the ambition of one man, who has not yet become and perhaps never will be, popular with the rank and file of the command, it is sought to paralyze the pride of the brigade by effecting a transfer that is both unsought for and unasked. Having called public attention to the matter, I am well prepared to assure the large majority of the officers and privates of the Seventh who oppose the transfer, that there is no likelihood of its being effected.

M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A TRUNK.

Mr. ALVAH HALL, of No. 25 West Thirty-first-street, called at the office of Studley's Express on Friday and requested that a messenger be sent to his house for a trunk containing wearing apparel, valued at $350, and take the same to the Harlem Railroad Depot. In due time a carman called at the house and demanded the trunk, which was given him by the domestic, who supposed him to be the expressman. Soon after the real messenger arrived, and the fact that larceny had been effected was discovered. The servant knew the carman by sight and he was soon found, when he said he had been ordered by a stranger to call for the trunk and he had taken it to the steamer Connecticut, which was to leave at 5 P. M. for Albany. The pier was next visited and the trunk found in possession of the baggage-master. Officer PARRY of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who in giving the name of GEORGE WILLIAMS, call and claim the stolen trunk as his property. WILLIAMS' arrest followed, as a matter of course, and he was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, by trick and device, when the magistrate committed him for trial. It is supposed that WILLIAMS was in the express office when Mr. HALL gave his order, and so formed his scheme. The prisoner is an Englishman, and 25 years of age.

PRECOCIOUS BURGLARS.

Two boys, named PETER DUGAN and JOHN FARRELL, gained access to the unoccupied building, No. 217 Canal-street, owned by ANN O'DONOHUE, on Friday evening, and ripped up a large quantity of lead, water and waste pipe, valued at $275. Before they could escape with their bulky plunder, they were arrested by Officer MCKEEVER, of the Fourteenth Precinct. They were held for trial on a charge of petit larceny.

THREATENED HIS LIFE.

GEORGE and ROSE SCHMIDT were arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer FERGUSON, of the Court Squad, on complaint of FREDERICK W. DANNERT, a German butcher, who alleged that the accused threatened his life, broke in his doors, and smashed a patent lock." The magistrate held the prisoners for trial at the Special Session, and they were locked up in default of bail.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

CHARLES G. BROWN, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of having obtained $172 50 worth of goods from DANIEL W. TALLMADGE, of No. 87 Warren-street, by means of false pretenses, was yesterday fully committed for trial by the sitting magistrate and locked up in default of $3,000 bail. The prisoner is a resident of Norwich, Conn.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN OLD GAME PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. AUGUSTA SCHEDELL, who resides at No. 116 Eldridge-street, went to her door in answer to a ring of the bell, and found there a man and woman, both strangers to her. The parties asked if "a person" named lived there, and being answered in the negative expressed much disappointment, as they had certainly expected to find their friend in that house, and then asked permission to walk in and rest for a few minutes. Mrs. SCHEDELL acceded to the request, and showing them into an apartment left them there for a short time. Her return was hastened by the remembrance that there was the sum of $340 in the closet of the room where she had left the man and woman. On again entering the room she went at once to the closet, and as she did so the man and woman left the room. A search of the closet showed that the money had been abstracted. She ran at once to the street, but her tired friends had entirely disappeared. Two hours afterward, however, Mrs. SCHEDELL saw the woman in company with another woman in Eldridge-street. As soon as the quondam visitor caught sight of Mrs. SCHEDELL she ran off, but was pursued and, after a chase of several blocks, was arrested by Officer IRWIN, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The prisoner gave the name of ANN MOORE, and said she was a servant, aged 23 years, and resided at No. 23 Fifth-street. None of the stolen money was found in her possession, but she was committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A NEW PHASE OF A CURIOUS CASE.

The TIMES a day or two since narrated the circumstances of an alleged burglary at No. 282 Sixth-avenue, wherein WILLIAM DOWD was the person accused of crime. The complainant, one WILLIAM COLEMAN, told a very plain and positive story, stating that he saw DOWD in his room, had a tussle with him, picked him out of a large crowd on the succeeding day and identified him beyond all possible doubt. On yesterday an examination was had before Justice DODGE, and the boot of criminality was very swiftly and deftly placed upon the other leg. The first step was the cross-examination of COLEMAN, and resulted in his saying that since he made the complaint he has heard matters that incline him to think he was mistaken as to DOWD being the man whom he saw in his room. COLEMAN must have been blessed with a vast fund of this lately acquired information, for he says in consequence of what he has heard he does not desire to prosecute DOWD any further. DOWD's counsel might have rested here, but Judge Dusenbury proved by the testimony of NATHAN WOOD, a Sandy Hook pilot, and EMMA WOOD, a clear and unequivocal *alibi* for DOWD on the night of the burglary. NATHAN WOOD swore positively that on that night he remained awake in the room where DOWD sleeps from 11 until 4 o'clock, and that DOWD was there asleep all of that time.

The old adage that when thieves fall out honest men get their dues, has had a square slap in the face in this anomalous case; for unless all the *attaches* of the Court and the Police authorities generally are at fault, both COLEMAN and DOWD are professionals of long experience; and, on the other hand, it is difficult to see how the interests of honest men have been subserved by their feud in this case. Several of the Police have at last taken a good look at COLEMAN, and recognized him as one of the parties implicated in the noted fur robbery in Broadway a short time since. When arrested on that occasion he gave the name of Webster, and under that name was held to bail to answer for the offence.

After the testimony was taken yesterday, the Justice intimated that he would render a decision on Monday, at 10 o'clock, whereat the friends of COLEMAN seemed somewhat surprised.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Our readers will remember that in Thursday's issue of the TIMES a paragraph appeared to the effect that on the previous afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. SOPHIA HERMAN, residing at No. 311 West Twenty-eighth-street, entered a grocery at No. 512 Tenth-avenue, kept by H. MEYER, and asked for a glass of soda-water. After drinking the contents of the glass the woman was seized with vomiting, and relieved her stomach of a quantity of Paris green, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The same evening a note was left at Police Headquarters for the reporters, which read as follows:

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July 10, 1867.

To the Reporters of All Papers:

GENTLEMEN: I would consider it a great, a very great favor, if you will keep out of print the name of Mrs. HERMAN, who attempted to poison herself to-day and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

If the whole affair be not published you will oblige me very much; and if there is anything I can do to reciprocate, I assure you I will cheerfully do it.

Respectfully, A. B. HERMAN,
No. 311 West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York.

Of course no notice was taken of this epistle and the facts duly recorded by our reporter. In the journals of yesterday the death of Mrs. HERMAN was published, and on our reporter making the necessary inquiries at the Coroner's office he could find no record of an inquest having been held over the remains of the deceased. The officials at Bellevue Hospital seemed also ignorant of the Coroner's name, the bare fact that the death of Mrs. HERMAN being the result of poison, appearing to be the only record at that institution. This is a very singular case as it stands, and the motive for concealing the facts has as yet not transpired. It is to be hoped that an investigation will follow this exposure.

IMPROVED STEAM STREET CAR.—At Hunter's Point, yesterday afternoon, a new dummy-car, intended to replace the ordinary horse cars on our street railways, was exhibited and tested to the satisfaction of a number of scientific gentlemen. The machinery is very simple. By means of an adjustable lever, the power is applied to the weight to be moved, with greater or less force, according to the exigency. If, for instance, the car is going down an inclined plane where less power is required to keep it at a given speed, the machinery in a moment can be so arranged that only the required force from the steam engine shall take effect; and this is so done that the power, instead of being wasted as in ordinary applications of steam to locomotion, is saved, and can in an instant be again applied when needed. The result is that with a single cylinder, 4x6, and the necessary accessories, all weighing not more than 1,000 pounds, a car can be moved with a force equal to that of four horses, or at any lesser rate required, and can be stopped in a moment; and all this can be done with less expenditure in feeding the engine than would be required in feeding the horses of an ordinary two-horse car. There are other lesser improvements which give this novelty great advantages over the old dummies. It is anticipated that it will speedily come into general use, not only for propelling street cars, but for general use in all those operations of the farm and factory to which, in these latter days, steam has been applied. Mr. PERRY DIXON is the inventor, and with Mr. JOHN B. ROOT and others, is engaged in the manufacture of these improved cars.

NEW-YORK FUGITIVE ARRESTED IN BOSTON.—Boston papers report the arrest in that city on Friday evening of LOUIS REGICE, a German, late in the employ of MARTIN GROSSMAN, cabinet-maker, of No. 99 Anthony-street, this City, who is charged with absconding with $500 of his employer's money, which had been given him to pay off the hands in the workshop. Instead of paying the hands, REGICE took a couple of friends named HENRY WERTMAN and CHARLES SHUNK and started on a pleasure trip into the country. They first went to Albany, and thence to Boston, and when found in a lager-beer saloon in the latter city had only $20 of the $500 left. The men intending to extend their travel down East to Portland, and had already bought their tickets, but at the earnest solicitation of Detective BENNET, concluded to return to New-York in his company, where they arrived last night.

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS GO.—Of the 39,025 immigrants who arrived at this port in the month of June, according to the Commissioners of Immigration, 16,651 were destined for New-York, 5,027 to Illinois, 3,096 to Wisconsin, 2,008 to Ohio, 3,462 to Pennsylvania, 1,188 to Massachusetts, 911 to New-Jersey, 905 to Missouri, 817 to Iowa, 1,330 to Michigan, 666 to Minnesota, 518 to Connecticut, 299 to Rhode Island, 118 to Virginia, 296 to Canada, 204 to California, 192 to Kentucky, 465 to Indiana, 196 to Kansas, 206 to Maryland, 36 to Texas, 28 to Vermont, 21 to Tennessee, 96 to Nebraska, 15 to Mississippi, 9 to Alabama, 52 to the District of Columbia, 39 to Georgia, 60 to Louisiana, 46 to Maine, 12 to Utah, 14 to South Carolina, 4 to Mexico and 1 to Oregon.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.—The tide of European travel continues unabated. Upward of five hundred passengers went out in the various steamers that left this port yesterday. Among the passengers by the French steamer *Ville de Paris*, were Hon. John McLeod, of Canada; Baron Cavafchini, Italian Minister at Peru; Judge C. L. Benedict, of Brooklyn; Hon. Henry J. Raymond; Hon. C. T. Hulburd, of St. Lawrence County; A. La Vasseur, French Vice-Consul at St. Louis, and Col. H. R. Rathbone, of Albany. Among the arrivals from Europe by the *City of Paris*, which came in yesterday, was Senator W. H. SHERMAN, of Ohio, whose return has doubtless been hastened by the extra session of Congress.

FEES FOR MARKET WAGONS.—The Comptroller is about to reform an abuse which has long been a crying evil in his department. During the present week he will issue a circular informing all interested that after Aug. 1 tickets will be issued to owners of market wagons who desire to vend their produce in the open streets. They will be required to pay the usual fee of twenty cents for each ticket, which will license them to sell for a day. These tickets can only be procured from a single market clerk, at an office near Washington Market to be specified. Hitherto eight clerks have collected the money for such licenses, and in several instances it has been found that they pocketed most of the money. Under the new system this cannot so readily be done.

PICKPOCKET CASES.—A New-Yorker named ROBERT J. WHITE, detected by Mr. DENNING DUER, in picking the pocket of Miss CHATTE NOBLE, of Irvington, while crossing the Hoboken Ferry on the 3d of July, had an examination before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, on Friday evening. The evidence was conclusive, but the Court was compelled to discharge the prisoner for want of jurisdiction. ....WM. E. MORAN, of No. 587 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, also had an examination before Justice WHITE on a charge of stealing a gold watch, gold studs and some money, from HENRY R. DUPIGNAC, at a base-ball match at the Elysian Fields. The property was found in his possession. Committed for trial.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—A quarrel occurred on Friday between a contractor named THOMAS COSGROVE, and one of his workmen named PHILIP MONAHAN, in Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-first-street and Sixty-second-street. Before the disputants could be separated MONAHAN drew a knife and stabbed COSGROVE three times in the side, inflicting dangerous, and it is feared, fatal wounds. The assailant succeeded in making his escape. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an *ante-mortem* examination, but he declined to act in the premises as there appeared to be no mystery regarding the affair.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TWELFTH-STREET.—About 8:30 o'clock last night flames were discovered in the pottery of W. A. MACQUOID & CO., No. 41 Little Twelfth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and they spread with great rapidity, causing a damage of $3,000 to stock and $1,000 to building, both losses being covered by insurance. The flames originated from the wood work near the kiln catching fire from the intense heat.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coronor WILDEY, at No. 9 Pitt-street, over the body of JOSIE WOLF, aged three and a-half years, who died from burns received on Friday morning by her dress catching fire from an oil lamp at the residence of her parents. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

NATIONAL GUARD EXCURSION.—The annual excursion of the Washington Blues (Co. K. Twelfth Regiment N. G.) will take place on Monday, July 29, when the company intend visiting Alderney Park. The preparations are on an extensive style and the affair will no doubt prove a success.

[Advertisement.]

The Grand Boulevard as it will be in 1872, splendidly illustrated and graphically decribed in the August number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*, with the "Grand Boulevard March" and other novelties. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 13—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Henry Raymond, New-York; Hon. C. T. Hulburd, M. C., Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; Hon. John MacLeod, Montreal, Dominion of Canada; Judge C. L. Benedict, New-York; Baron Alberto Cavalchini, Minister of Italy at Peru, and servant; Joseph Riffiard, New-York; Henry le Vasseur, Vice-Consul of France, St. Louis, Mo.; F. R. Halsey, Miss Ada S. Halsey, New-York; Edmund Dwight, Boston, Mass.; M. C. Stanly, Mrs. Stanly, Miss Julia Stanly and maid-servant, New-York; Col. H. R. Rathbone, Mrs. Rathbone, Albany, N. Y.; J. Suydam, Mrs. Suydam, child, infant and servant, New-York; Henry C. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, son, infant and maid servant, Miss R. Gibson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Wm. P. Dixon, New-York; G. S. Farnham, C. H. Farnham, New-Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Walden Pell, New-York; Wm. B. Humphrey, Mrs. Humphrey, Boston, Mass.; Wm. H. Heydecker, son and servant, New-York; Robt. Jeffray, Mrs. Jeffray, Andrew Jeffray, Glasgow, Scotland; Alexander Mackenzie, New-York; Dr. Charles A. Pope, Mrs. Pope, 2 children and 2 servants, Miss Pope, Miss Virginia Harris, Mr. Pope, St. Louis, Mo.; Edwin Thorne, Mrs. Thorne, 2 children, infant and maid servant, Mrs. T. W. Pearsell, New-York; John O. Earl, Mrs. Earl, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Moore, Mrs. Moore, J. A. Moore, New-York; Mrs. James S. Carew and child, Miss Carew, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. S. K. Syz, New-York; Mr. Taitt, Mrs. Taitt, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. D. Bunn, Mrs. Bunn, New-York; John J. Walker, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. W. B. Roberts, New-York; Col. J. W. Mason, Mrs. Mason and child, New-York; Mrs. Capt. James H. Strong, Miss M. L. Strong, Newburgh, N. Y.; S. Tilton, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Barker, New-York; Candido De Laca, Miss Tula De Laca, Miss Caridad De Laca, Port-au-Prince; F. W. Wall, New-York; A. B. Carpentier, J. Carpentier, New-Orleans, La.; Miss M. Edsel, New-York; Louis Falconnet, Mrs. Falconnet, Savannah, Ga.; J. J. May, New-York; William A. Stewart, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Beadel, New-York; A. Cross, Miss Cross, Miss Caroline Cross, Valparaiso, S. A.; Alexander Roux, New-York; A. Carriere, Mrs. Carriere, Miss B. Carriere, Miss Carriere, Mr. Carriere, Jr., New-Orleans; F. O'Neil, New-York; Albert Ogerean, (Philadelphia, Penn.; Antonio A. Alcala, Mrs. Alcala, Madrid, Spain; H. Hermann, New-York; Mrs. U. S. Riddle, Miss Fannie Riddle, Boston, Mass.; Marius Panon, Mrs. Panon, New-York; Victor Letorey and son, New-Orleans, La.; William Burdon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Felipe Pelayo, Havana; Frederick Rader, New-York; Miss Sophie Boutron and maid servant, New-Orleans; Dr. J. V. Espinach, Havana; Samuel G. Battle, Mobile; Mrs. Ketty, W. Salas, Paris; Miss Adele Poncelot, Chicago; Marcelle Deulloie, Philadelphia; Dr. Beugnot and infant, New-Orleans; A. Douglas, New-York; G. B. Pandolfini, Milan, Italy; Henry Gros, Galveston, Texas; Dr. William H. Bolling, Fauquier County, Va.; Mr. Dillon, New-York; Mrs. Louis Palis, St. Louis; Fred V. Mathev, Mobile; C. Clement, New-York; S. E. Lanabet, Paris; Mr. Armandaiz, Mrs. Armandaiz, child and two servants, Havana, Cuba; J. Burns, New-York; Dr. J. Borde, New-Orleans, La.; Dr. Marcus P. Stephenson, New-York; C. Bass, Miss Ella Bass, Milan, Italy; Charles Ranhofer, New-York; B. Wilson, Charleston, Ill.; Henry Migeon, New-Haven, Conn.; J. Rocca, F. Arrecha, M. Arrecha, Havana, Cuba; A. Aviles, New-York; F. Vignas, C. Grund, Madrid, Spain; N. Storey, New-York; Victor Faquet, New-Orleans; Alfred Appencourt, Paris, France; Rev. Chas. G. Damazures, Boston, Mass.; Eugene Paulus, New-York; Jose Albism, Havana, Cuba; B. Piffer, Mrs. Hincks, Charles Kinnemann, New-Orleans, La.; F. Zannoni, Milan, Italy; A. A. Room, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Segassie, 2 children and servant, New-Orleans; Mrs. Moisset, New-York; Joseph Demessney, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Bonnefe, M. J. Schweitzer, Jos. Le Blanc, F. Brion, J. Syassie, New-Orleans; Mme. Fageol, Mme. Joncieres, New-York; Rev. Pierre D. Lobarrien, Savannah, Ga.; Mme. D. Saux, Mme. Parrani and child, New-Orleans; D. Saux, J. C. Segassia, New Oorleans; Mr. Allard, Paris; Mr. Auguste Vean, San Francisco, Cal.; Hy. Carteron, New-York; Mr. Dufaurriet, Brooklyn; Miss L. Le Tillier, Miss Elizabeth Houpert, Miss Julia Kraumer, New-York, Louis Eternot, J. Breinder, B. Perout, New-Orleans; Mme. Thoron, Mr. and Mrs. Festarozzi, 2 children and servant, Leon Dehsle, J. M. Britton, New-York; Mme. Marriquet, Paris.

JULY 13—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Europe W. Hamlin, Dr. Abner Thorpe, James Adams, Cincinnatti; William Hawkins, Mrs. Sarah Hawkins, Bernard Bradley, Philadelphia; John Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Indianapolis; Mrs. Andrew Gilbert, Boston; John White, Brooklyn; James J. Booth, Portsmouth, Va.; John Almy, South Dartmouth, Mass.; John Anderson, California; Charles K. Adams, Ann Arbor; Isaiah Goldy, Miss Achsash Goldy, Richard Williams, R. J. Clarke, Miss S. A. Robinson, Donald McCormack, Albert Mills, William George, Eugene A. Poole, Andrew Russell, Timothy Reardon, New-York; John D. Gordon, Canada; Miss Elizabeth Gurthrie, Williamsburgh.

JULY 13—*In steamship Northern Light for Bremen*—Mrs. Eliz. Shourds, Philadelphia; Maj.-Gen. W. B. Hazen, New-York; Gen. Benj. Le Fevre, Ohio, United States Consul for Frankfort, and H. H. Sprague, Secretary; C. H. Dallas, Japan; Franz Bone, New-Orleans; Diedr. A. Winter, St. Louis; Aug. H. Krause, St. Louis; Alfred L. Carpenter, New-York; Anton Hans, New-Orleans; Mrs. D. Reymond and children, Ottawa City; Miss L. J. Fricker, Thomas Fricker, Jefferson; Mr. B. Berri, New-York; James Salter, San Francisco; G. W. C. Gamage, New-York; Chas. Lamson, Mass.; Charles P. Treat, Taber; Sidney C. Treat, Taber; St. George Mason, Richmond; Pedro Bibera, Nigaragua; Lario Bermudez, Nicaragua; John Salter, San Francisco; R. P. Powell, San Francisco; Mrs. Delarue and child, Richmond; Mrs. Rosine Schaffner, New-York; Heinrich Bosch, Chicago; Mrs. Bosch, Chicago; Paul Achenbach, Dusseldorf; Mr. & Mrs. W. Rauch, New-York; M. Schollian, Dubuque; P. Fischer, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Vandertseenstraten, Brooklyn; Joh. Mund, New-York; Jacob Brehm, St. Louis; Florian Bischof, New-York; Charles Gerth and children, Brooklyn; Henry Kessler, Cleveland; Chas. W. Muller, Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks and child, New-Brunswick; P. Chazelle, Philadelphia; Peter Greene, Milwaukee; Albert Kuhnle, St. Louis; John W. Grueger, Hartford; B. A. Zalkowski, Galveston; T. G. Saftig, Pittsburgh; Geo. Cooper, John Korres, Chas. Pfeil, Friedr. Ranft, Baptist Duprujan, Miss Lene Stall, Julie Neiderssein, New-York, and others in the steerage.

JULY 13—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Miss M. A. Dwyer, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, Thomas Stratton, wife and child, Mrs. Whilmarth, New-York; S. W. Goodridge, Rev. Edward Goodridge, New-York; Jos. J. May and wife, New-York; Mrs. Sarah Metcalfe; Peter J. Ryan, New-York; Mrs. Davy and two children, New-York; Mrs. M. T. Berry, Wm. Ferris and wife, George Jarire, F. F. Beals, J. L. McKeever, Samuel H. Hall, Wm. M. Kennard, Philadelphia; Archibald Meur, Thos. Rowatt, Thos. Dwyer, J. A. Garfield and wife, Washington; Hugh Graham, England; John H. Congdon, Geo. W. Wayne, Mme. A. Ferran, Mrs. Cressick, A. Baillard, wife and child, Miss Cuddy, Miss Coudehy, Toronto; Rev. D. Denham and wife, H. M. Drane, W. M. Tunno, Dr. Skerritt and wife, Rev. Dr. Hall, F. Martine, wife and daughter, P. Smith, New-York; James Stevens, Jr., D. W. Campbell, Albany; Prof. A. P. S. Stuart, Boston; C. C. Skarratt and wife, J. Fraser and wife, Rev. Wm. C. Andrews, J. C. Van Ommerlan, New-York; Edwin Gerard, New-York; Dr. J. West and son, Robert Strong, New-Orleans; Mr. Barnett, Boston; J. Miller, Dr. S. J. Darvin, M. K. Darvin, Elmira, N. Y.

JULY 13—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Miss Annie Butler, Paterson, N. Y.; Wm. Warnock, San Francisco; Sister Mary Bonaface and Sister Mary Paul, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia; Mr. Puffer, Boston; Mrs. W. Fitzpatrick and two children, New-York; Thomas I. Smith, St. Louis; John White, Trenton; G. W. Robertson, Savannah; Ed. Parker, England; J. King, Edinburgh; George Robertson, Savannah; Mrs. Charles Emmens and infant, New-York; J. F. Beatle, Savannah; John Maguire, New-York; J. Mahony, Chicago; Miss Annie Emmers, New-York; Mr. Emerson, Boston; Joseph Peckorer, Cincinnati; Robert Copely, New-York; W. Fitzpatrick, W. Henderson, New-York; G. Vises, Havana; J. V. de Haan, San Francisco; Miss Nora Latrobe, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Latrobe, Baltimore; Miss Maria Snowden, Baltimore; Charles Anslow, Philadelphia; J. Aspinwall, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wall, Miss Emma Wall, New-York; Miss Mary Latrobe, Baltimore; Mr. Hays, Mrs. Stanford, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Mead, Winslow, Conn.; John Wiber, Paris; Mr. Ogden, New-York; Julius Myer, Philadelphia; Mr. Schorty, Hamburg, and 125 in the steerage.

JULY 13—*In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool*—F. A. Babcock, Miss J. H. Babcock, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, L. B. Stone, John Catlnach, New-York; J. Honidge, John Cornell, West Farms; R. H. Lowry, Mrs. Canifield, child and nurse, J. H. Dormann, Miss E. E. Dormann, Miss P. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Gorham, Miss Lucy Gorham, Miss Amy S. Gorham, Master Henry Gorham, Providence; J. G. Cairns, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rondeau, Miss E. Terry, Miss Ellen Arkinstall, Illinois; T. J. Drake, Ohio; F. R. Martins, Sheffield, Eng.; Euclid Borland, Louisiana; T. Borland, Virginia; George T. James, Rhode Island; Mr. and Mrs. James Bell, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Hewitt, E. Valentine, California; Mrs. H. Cooper, Mrs. W. Savage, Mrs. Wm. Savage, H. Chorley, J. S. Devine, A. Williams, Paris; J. J. West, Joseph Burgman, H. W. Colber, Rev. Charles C. Kimball, J. B. Watson, San Francisco; Mrs. Jane James, Miss Shawcross, Miss Shawcross, Lisbon, Ohio; J. W. Heines, New-York.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—James Doyle, Miss E. Dunham, Miss M. Mitchel, J. P. Latour, Mrs. S. Jessum and child, Mr. Kline and two friends, Mrs. Wadlington, Miss C. Wadlington, Miss L. Wadlington, E. Van Houten, Mrs. Stokes, Samuel Wasser, James Gifford, Wm. P. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Raymond, R. W. Montgomery, R. S. Tucker, G. H. Spencer, wife and child; T. C. Green, R. D. Backman, Wm. Gilmore, Andrew W. Williamson, T. B. Scofield, Wm. H. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. de la Martin, infant and servant; John H. Thomas, Charles E. Stub n, Miss Augusta Vanderwater and servant, Thomas Roberts, Wm. T. Jenkins, Thomas Opdyke, Leverit H. White, C. W. Seely, Edmund Connolly, Miss Emma Root and Miss Mary Root.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 13—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—Mrs. W. Mathey, Adolph Elbers, Carl Delius, Edmund Unkart, F. Laurent and Son, B. G. Amend and family, C. L. Schmieder, C. G. Nitzscher, Dr. Bush, C. Manson, A. Erisehmann, Caroline Pape, Heinrich Wahl, Angelina Ball, Martha Chace, Louise Teschner, C. Maerze and children, Gebruder Tiedmann, A. Pfingsthorn, J. G. Rauppius, Joseph Rose, A. Strausburgh, H. V. Owen, Jeanette Strauss, Fanny Kohnfelder, Charlotte Beckmann, Florence Partner and children, J. L. Mack, T. Growe, Gesine Bunjes, Alexander Schweninger and wife, Albert Herzag and family, E. Christy, C. Mensing, Henriette Jaenig, George Moller, W. Weber, A. Oppenheimer, F. Gollis, D. Vinenzo, Maria Vinenzo, Mr. Parks, Mr. Rosenheim, Mr. Reich and 364 in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba—E. Wallace, U. S. Consul; Miss Caroline Wallace, Jose Badell, lady, child and servant, Santiago Badell, lady and 3 children, Julio Trenard, Antonio Munoz, Emilo Bess, A. Hernandes, Thomas Tomasevich, A. Garcia, lady and child, Filipe Horrintiner, V. Portuondo, Magin Ferrer, Master Gabriel Martinez, James Allen, James Cunningham, Diego Varona, lady and servant, Jose Rodrigues, M. Quesada, Jesus de Fals and 4 children, Francisco Queller, daughter and servant, Angelina Ysabel and Juana Rodrigues, Angela Cosir and 3 children, Luis L. Mola, Edward L. Mola, G. L. Mola, Juan N. Boza, Ramon Banavides, Manuel Cadenas, Pedro Hurtorda, C. Fernandez.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—L. F. Robertson lady, 4 children and maid, C. V. Weeks, A. V. Cortelyou, John McGrath, K. Shields, H. Heins and child, Edward Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Warlow, John Belden, Mr. Gibson, Julius Wertheim, John McEntire, and 17 in the steerage.

JULY 13—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—R. G. Walker, Mr. and Miss Roberts, A. Alexander, P. H. Bibbs, John Thompson and wife, James Thompson and [illegible] wife, Alex. Finlay, George Orr, Harriott J. Grant, Mr. Potter, Mr. and Miss Foy, George P. Morse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 40 | Sun sets...... 7 30 | Moon sets.... 3 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 45 | Gov. Island. 6 34 | Hell Gate.... 7 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Levant, (Br.,) Ackley, Cow Bay, Farmelo Bros.; Erin, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Valley City, Tomlinson, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; E. C. Knight, Dents, Alexandria, Smith & Brown.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Rutland, Ingraham, Boston, Vernon H. Brown; Gen. Birch, (Norw.,) Kruefting, Londonderry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Earl Dalhousie, (Br.,) Campbell, London, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Maryland, (Brem.,) Steffers, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Meteor, (Belg.,) Haach, Batavia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Paragon, (Br.,) Welsh, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Lizzie Billings, (Br.,) Mott, St. John, N. B., Morrison & Phillips; Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix via Brandywine, Roche, Bros. & Coffey; Tessalia, (Br.,) Miller, Cork, Jos. Arkell; S. E. Kennedy, Duncan, Bonaire, W. L. Metcalf & Duncan; Milo, (Br.,) Townsend, Sydney, C. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Irvin, Diggins, Pembroke, Me., Brett, Son & Co.; Maggie & Louisa, (Br.,) Goude, Pernambuco, Brett, Son & Co.; Ernest, Branscombe, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Holyoke & Murray; Thomas E. French, Doughty, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Margaret & Lucy, Gove, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Henry Middleton, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow and Moville June 29, with mdse. and 237 passengers to F. Macdonald Co. July 9, lat. 45 51, lon. 56 53, spoke ship Progress, bound W.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen June 29, and Southampton July 2, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds during the passage, with much fog. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 8 A. M.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Liesgang, St. Jago de Cuba July 4, at 10 P. M., and Neuvitas July 7, at 5 P. M., with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 10, lat. 46 20, lon. 51 44, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. Same day, lat. 45 38, lon. 53 8, a National steamship, bound E. 13th, off Shinnecock, ship Vanguard, bound W.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had strong N. E. winds from Cape May Lightship.

Ship Star of the West, Perry, Cardiff May 31, with iron to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Antwerp and Flushing June 1, with mdse. and 103 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Been one death and one birth. Had light westerly winds the entire passage. July 8, George's Shoals N. 25 miles, took pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, Newport June 1, with railroad iron to Howland & Frothingham. Have had strong westerly winds the entire passage. July 10, lat. 41, lon. 67, took a pilot from Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Bark Arctic, (Norw.,) Wetsser, Bordeaux 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had head winds and fog the entire passage.

Bark John Edney, (of Tortula,) Swift, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt, &c., to Bartram Bros.

Bark J. Griffen, Downey, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Ariel, (Oldg.,) Schumacker, Cadiz 39 ds., with wine, &c., to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Bessie, Tobin, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Condova, Liscomb, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Kodiah, Downing, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., in ballast to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig C. W. Ring, Ayres, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Friedrich, (Pruss.,) Dreyen, Rio Grande 65 ds., with with hides, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kennebec, Minot, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brockway & Barker.

Brig Hope, (Br.,) Carter, Gambia, W. C. A., 30 ds., with nuts to Jones & Lough.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Pietira, Oporto 36 ds., with wine, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Dipper Harbor, N. S., 7 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Henry, Dobbin, Apple River, N. S., 8 ds., with spars.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Hanmer, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. Harbinger, Tibbets, Port Morris, for Philadelphia.

Schr. American Eagle, McFarland, Hoboken, for Boston.

Schr. E. H. Clarke, Porter, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. E. M. Branscomb, Branscomb, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary, Sawyer, Shulee, N. S., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. C. M. Nevins, Leaming, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Floyd & Nevins.

Schr. Gettysburgh, Smith, Virginia 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Intrepid, Plunkett, Providence.

Schr. C. & E. Brooks, Brooks, Greenport.

Schr. Concordia, Thompson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Davis, Newburgh, for Warren.

Schr. Irvine, Diggins, Rondout, for Pembroke.

Schr. Everglade, Norton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. A. Rich, Murch, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hercuell, Bidwell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John G. Wright, White, Virginia.

Schr. A. P. Rowland, Rowland, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. Morgan, Davis, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. Low, Warner, Virginia.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. H. Brapp, Cole, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. W. Burbank, Hart, Virginia.

Schr. Superior, Coleman, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Manhattan, Erin, City of London, Ville de Paris, Saxonia, Britannia, Corsica, George Washington, Rapidan, Champion, Saragossa, Northern Light, San Jacinto, Delaware, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; brigs Lucy A. Blossom, Rondout; Transport, Gottenburg; Fannie Lincoln, Gloucester; schrs. Maria J. Moore, Gonaives; Grand Tier, St. John, N. B.

CHARLESTON, July 13—Arr. bark Annie Kimball, Newport, Eng.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

A CARD.

ON BOARD U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP FAH-KEE, July 13, 1867.

To Capt. Wm. Liesgang:

SIR: We, the undersigned passengers on board the Fah-Kee, desire to express our thanks and gratitude to your officers, and to our favorite purser, Edmund Cooper, for the unremitting kindness, care and attention which, in the discharge of their duties, were shown on every hand, rendering the passage very comfortable. Our only regret is that we could not have the pleasure of sailing under your skillful guidance for a longer period. Signed by all the passengers.

Spoken, &c.

Alceste—Br. ship, from Greenock for Havana, 12 ds. out, June 16, lat. 46 49, lon. 27 10.

Constellation—ship, bound E., July 5, lat. 42 23, lon. 59 14.

Edgita—Prussian brig, bound E., July 2, lat. 42 43, lon. 56 30.

Falcon—wh. brig. of Salem, 7 months out, with 130 bbls., July 7, lat. 32 13, lon. 71 44—reported June 16, lost one man, a boat and 8 tubs of line.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, July 4, brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, ldg. for Boston; bark Warren, for St. Andrew's, N. B., for Boston; schr. Fred. French, Greening, Halifax, discharging; brig Maggie, Tuzo, for Boston, loading.

At St. Martin's, June 25, brig Liberty, for Boston next day.

HOFF'S
MALT
EXTRACT.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC have unanimously appreciated the great value of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. Physicians recommend its use in hospitals and in their private practice as a nutritive and healing remedy; THE SICK TAKE IT EAGERLY AS A PLEASANT, RECREATING and NUTRITIOUS TONIC, or as an agreeable medicine; the dyspeptic make good use of it as a table beverage; while consumptives, invalids and convalescents find that the use of it invigorates the whole system and strengthens all the members of the body.

We add a new letter addressed to Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, No. 542 Broadway, New-York, in regard to its efficacy upon the incipient stage of TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

I have used several dozen of Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health, and I am most happy to say that it powerfully effects my entire system. My cough diminishes; it strengthens me enormously; the respiration is easier; the chest now expands much better, the night sweats diminishes, end I am [illegible]

PH. BENDER.

NEW-HAVEN.

Sold at druggists and grocers at 60 cents per single bottle, or $6 per dozen. One agent wanted in every town. Apply at the Depot, No. 542 Broadway. City references.

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries—for the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 236, July 13, 1867.
57, 27, 62, 26, 56, 50, 3, 5, 24, 22, 70, 21.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 237, July 13, 1867.
69, 73, 44, 9, 19, 28, 31, 25, 45, 43, 39, 72.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 246, July 13, 1867.
10, 60, 73, 19, 1, 70, 49, 33, 43, 37, 34.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 247, July 13, 1867.
60, 38, 48, 16, 2, 7, 44, 15, 20, 9, 13, 8.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 31, 1867. Tickets $12, 36 $1 50. Circulars sent and orders filled immediately at [illegible]

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 429, July 13, 1867.
63, 35, 12, 49, 68, 71, 10, 45, 29, 59, 58.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 430, July 13, 1867.
58, 61, 40, 51, 44, 14, 3, 67, 30, 28, 43, 56.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 353, July 13, 1867.
48, 17, 59, 22, 46, 16, 4, 27, 75, 60, 8.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 354, July 13, 1867.
38, 22, 43, 42, 71, 54, 26, 12, 76, 13, 62.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given and circulars sent by addressing
PARKES & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms 1 and 2.